

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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No. 798.—VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.

**THE LORDS AND THE LAND BILL.**

The Irish Land Bill has now passed through Committee in the House of Lords. That is to say, a bill bearing that title has passed the crucial ordeal in the Upper Chamber of the Legislature; but it is not the bill sent up from the Commons, much less is it the sort of measure the exigencies of the case call for. Their Lordships have once more followed the course that has become usual with them of late years in regard to great measures. They affected to accept the principle of the bill; read it the second time; and then spoilt it in Committee. This style of tactics is probably the product of conscious weakness; and, though lacking the virtue of courageous assertion of principles, is more politic than bold rejection would be, for it has this advantage, that it allows chances of bargaining with the other Chamber—opportunities for the exercise of that "commercial spirit" developed in noble Lords, we suppose, by the large dealings in game they have carried on recently. To be sure, they seldom gain much by their huckstering, as experience on the Reform Bill of 1867 and the Irish Church Bill of last year might have taught them; but, then, they *may* gain something; and Peers, it would seem, do not learn wisdom by experience.

And in a purely huckstering spirit have the Lords' amendments to the Land Bill been conceived. They have reduced the scale of compensation to which tenants are to be entitled on eviction; they have shortened the duration of the leases by means of which landlords may contract themselves out of the operation of the bill; they have refused to permit the erection of cottages for labourers, even on the meagre scale of one for every twenty-five acres of land; and they have transferred from the landlords to the tenants the onus of proving *who* made improvements. These are some of the points on which the Lords have "amended" the measure; and the object of every one of the so-called amendments is the same. An assembly of landowners, the House of Lords legislates exclusively for the benefit of landlords; they care only for the interests of their order; and in doing so they destroy the very principle of the measure they pretend to approve. The principle of the Land Bill is protection to the tenant against the oppression of the landlord; and it seeks to carry out this principle by inflicting certain money penalties on the non-fair-dealing landlord. These penalties, as fixed by the House of Commons, were not very severe; but their Lordships seek to make them less, and to enable tyrannical and capricious landlords to

indulge their propensities at the smallest possible cost. That will be the result, as it no doubt is the aim, of the reduction in the scale of compensation and the shortening of the duration of leases; and if the motive that prompted the amendments be natural, considering the materials of which the Upper Chamber is composed, it is also decidedly mean. The pretext, of course, is, that the property of landlords ought not to be confiscated, nor their freedom of dealing with their possessions be taken away, for the benefit of tenants; and if the land question in Ireland had no history, these would be valid pleas. But the fact is that Irish landlords as a body have so long and so grossly abused their powers, and have for generations so systematically confiscated the property—that is, the improvements—of their tenants, that it has become necessary to put some check upon their practices, and to enforce some measure of restitution. Hence the *raison d'être* of the bill; and if, as the Lords propose, the substantial character of the check and the restitution be taken away, the essential principle of the measure is destroyed—as their Lordships very well know.

Equally mean, and, patriotically speaking, more impolitic, is the amendment that refuses to permit the erection of labourers' cottages on the farms where they work. This, of



"PASSING FREE," SEQUEL TO "DEMANDING TOLL."—(PICTURE BY E. PRIDEAU.)



course, will effectually bar the erection of decent dwellings for the Irish peasants, and, as an inevitable consequence, hinder their social and moral improvement. But, then—and this is its recommendation with noble Lords—it will accomplish an object at which English as well as Irish landowners have long aimed: it will prevent agricultural labourers from obtaining rural domiciles; it will drive them into the towns, and so remove the danger of their becoming chargeable to rural poor rates. Now, this policy inflicts a double injustice: it saddles urban ratepayers with the burden of supporting effete labourers whose days of usefulness have been spent in tilling the fields of neighbouring landowners, and it has a most pernicious effect on the peasants themselves. On these points let us adduce the testimony of an Irishman. Mr. Horace Rochfort, of Clogrennan, Carlow, thus writes to the *Times*:—“Of late years the tendency has been to clear estates of labourers, and to send them and their families into the nearest towns or villages. The causes of this have been—1, the action of the poor law, which makes each electoral division responsible for its own poor if left destitute by the death of the head of the family; and, 2, the desire on the part of the landlords to abolish small holdings and to encourage the system of large farms. The results have been the transfer of a rural into an urban population and the almost total disappearance of labourers' cottages over the entire face of the country. But the people thus dispossessed brought with them to their new abodes a strong sense of wrong and injustice. Herded together in squalid and unhealthy dwellings, the nearest public-house offered a pleasant contrast to the wretchedness of home, and the man hitherto untainted by crime soon became the easy dupe of some Fenian emissary. Combination and secret organisation in a crowded district was easy, whereas to a people scattered broadcast over the surface of the country it was simply impossible. To my mind, therefore, never was a greater mistake made than to drive the labouring class off our estates and to force a peasantry thereby made discontented and irritable into an atmosphere of drink and conspiracy. Another element, but more economical than political, likewise presents itself. In Ireland the able-bodied labourer is becoming scarcer every day, and wages have risen so much that the profits of tillage to the farmer are doubtful. A man and his family, offered a small and comfortable cottage close to the scene of his daily labour, may be induced to remain at home; but, driven into a wretched hovel, with miles, perhaps, to walk to his work, he becomes either an emigrant or a disloyal subject.” In face of facts like these, it is not going too far to say that if the Peers do not wish their conventional designation of “noble” to be changed into words of scorn, they will reconsider their decision on this point before the bill comes before them again on the report.

The meanest feature of all, however, in their Lordships' amendments, is that in virtue of which improvements are assumed to belong to the landlord unless the tenant can prove that they were made by him and at his expense. This is the state of the law at present, and under it the grossest injustice has been perpetrated. There are exceptions, no doubt, and these exceptions are probably on the increase; but the general rule for generations in Ireland has been that improvements—such as building farmhouses and offices, fencing, reclaiming waste land, draining, &c.—have been the work of the occupier, not of the owner, though the latter has usually confiscated them to his own use. The presumption, therefore, ought to be that tenants, and not landlords, are the real owners of improvements, till the contrary be proved; and this presumption the bill, as passed by the House of Commons, made law. That would not suit landlord interests, however; and so the Lords have reversed the provision: a course that will certainly be fraught with manifold wrongs in the future, as it has been in the past. Its injustice is still more manifest when we remember that it must always be much easier for a landlord to prove his rights in improvements, if he have any, than for a tenant to prove his. The probability is that unlettered men, as the bulk of Irish farmers are, will not keep written records of the special improvements they effect on their holdings, or of the cost thereof; whereas the books of a landlord's steward are sure to furnish ample proofs of the fact, if such works are executed at the cost of the owner. If a farmhouse be built or repaired at the landlord's expense, for instance, is it not an absolute certainty that the agent's accounts must contain entries both of the date of executing the work and of the cost of the various items—materials, labour, &c.—involved? Would it not be just, then, to throw the onus of proving his rights on the party best able to supply the needful proof, not upon him who, in nine cases out of ten, is likely to be in possession of no tangible proofs on the point at all? This is true even as regards living owners and living occupiers; but it is still more true when either ownership or occupancy, or both, have passed from one generation to another, and when all oral testimony on disputed points has been consequently lost. There must be numerous cases in Ireland, as there are in England, of farms being held, as they have been owned, by the same families from generation to generation. The successive occupiers may have gone on from year to year investing capital in permanent improvements; and it must to an impartial mind appear the height of injustice for an existing owner to say to an existing occupier, “Make good your right to these improvements, or turn out, and let me enter into the labours of your ancestors, though mine may have done nothing to aid such labours.” And yet this is precisely what has been done times without number in Ireland, and what, under the bill as amended by the Peers, may be done times without number again. Moreover, owners may sell their

estates—a good many Irish estates have changed hands of late years; and must occupiers be called upon to satisfy each intending purchaser, when an estate is in the market, that certain improvements thereon belong to them? or must purchasers take their chance in buying an estate—assume that farm-buildings, &c., belong to the vendor, pay for them accordingly, and afterwards discover that they are the property of the tenant? Looked at in every way, the shape the Peers have given to the bill in this respect must work injustice.

While, however, it is right and necessary to point out the effects of the Lords' amendments on the bill, it is consolatory to know that they are very little likely to remain in it. Neither the Government nor the House of Commons can consent that the measure should be maimed in this way. Their Lordships' amendments, so far as they strike at the principle and usefulness of the bill, will no doubt be expunged, and the original provisions restored; and that, too, with a firm hand. This may lead to a collision between the two branches of the Legislature, in which case we know from past experience which must yield on essential points. How such undesirable contingencies are to be avoided for the future, it will be well for their Lordships to consider.

#### “PASSING FREE.”

AH! the riddle is solved; the question answered. That delicate experiment, the result of which we have been awaiting since the appearance of our last Number, has left neither of the actors in the little drama master or mistress of the situation. The toll demanded and refused has not been enforced; and now that the fair traveller sees the pathway clear, and the stranger flinging away in that contemptuous fashion, she begins already to relent. Alas! had she read the coxcomb's nature more deeply she would know that it is not his sentiment, but his self-sufficiency that she has outraged by her refusal; but there, he is so good looking, and he could have taken that gentle tribute which he demanded by the right which is of might, but that he scorned to enforce that which he had failed to gain by suing. Still the story must be left without a dénouement. Shall she turn and call him back? Will he look round to see that relenting look, and so renew the supplicatory attitude that so well became him if it had only been a little less coupled with undoubting demand? To the end of the chapter women will be befooled by the impudent face, the self-assertive manner, artfully disguised by a thin veil of flattery; and so, where one good and true man would leap the bridge or swim the stream for the reward of a fleeting kiss and never win it, another will snatch that brief joy and gain a more lasting sentiment in exchange for a courtesy that is more than half contempt.

A PARIS JOURNAL, announcing the death of Mr. Evans, of the firm of Bradbury and Evans, assures us that, in collaboration with Dickens, he wrote “PICKWICK” and “other well-known works of fiction.”

THE ATLANTIC YACHT-RACE.—The American yacht Dauntless, James Gordon Bennett, jun., and the English yacht Cambria, James Ashbury, start from the Old Head of Kinsale next Monday, July 4, on a race to the Lightship of Sandy Hook, New York. In passing vessels at night the Dauntless will carry blue signal lights at bow and stern, and will throw up three blue rockets in quick succession. The Cambria will burn red signal lights, and will throw up three red rockets. Vessels that may fall in with the yacht will confer a favour on the owners by reporting the fact on their arrival in port.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICE.—ARKLOW, IRELAND.—The schooner Enchantress, of Belfast, coal-laden, struck, on Friday last, on Arklow Banks, which are some miles from the shore, and afterwards sank. On observing the signals of distress, the life-boat of the National Institution, with the promptitude which has ever characterised the service—and they have been many—of the life-boat on this station, was at once launched, and proceeded to the scene of danger. She found that the crew had taken to the rigging, and that the sea was making a complete breach over the wreck. After some difficulty, the boat of mercy succeeded in taking off, to their great joy, the whole of the crew, consisting of five men, whom she afterwards safely landed at Arklow.

NAZARETH HOUSE.—On Wednesday a meeting was held at Nazareth House, Hammersmith, in favour of such an alteration of the law of the rating of charities as would ensure the exemption of this and similar charitable institutions. The chair was taken by the Duke of Norfolk. It appears that the parochial authorities had distrained upon the furniture of Nazareth House for non-payment of certain assessments. A motion was made by Sir Robert Gerard, that the meeting had heard with regret of the steps taken by the local authorities, and that a change in the law ought to be made. Monsignor Capel seconded the motion, and thought the vestry in the execution of its duty had been a little harsh. The resolution was supported by the Rev. D. Reade, a clergyman of the Church of England. The Earl of Granard moved a resolution, expressing surprise that the rateable value of Nazareth House had been increased, whilst the West London Hospital, contiguous to Nazareth House, had up to 1865 been only nominally rated. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Snell, a Protestant, and supported by Dr. O'Connor. Another resolution, pledging the meeting to use all constitutional means to obtain an amendment of the law, was moved by Lord Portarlington, and seconded by Mr. Ball. The resolutions were agreed to unanimously, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

CHEATING THE ADMIRALTY.—The unjust steward of the parable has found a successor as clever as himself in an Admiralty clerk, who has just defrauded the Government of more than £2000. The report to which Sir James Elphinstone referred in his question on Tuesday is, perhaps, a little more circumstantial than Mr. Baxter's answer. A clerk who was discharged from the service for misconduct as long ago as October, 1861, has, according to Mr. Baxter's statement, received the above sum as the commutation price of a pension which had never been granted. If rumour is correct, the money was got by simple audacity. The discharged clerk, who was probably well known among the officials to have been one of the Admiralty clerks, wrote to the proper quarter and said that he was willing to avail himself of the opportunity to commit his pension. The officials who had to do with the application did not think of inquiring whether the clerk had a pension at all, but, presuming that he really had one, merely took the proper steps to pay the commutation value. The process was completed; on June 13 the money was paid; and the clerk at once left England for the United States. Whether this is the true version of the affair or not, the public will await with interest the result of the investigation which the Treasury and the Admiralty are making into a case which is at once one of the boldest frauds of late years and one of the most remarkable instances of official carelessness.—*Daily News*.

THE IRISH SOCIETY.—This society, which has the management of all the Irish estates of the Corporation of London, principally situated in Londonderry and Coleraine, has just furnished its annual statement of accounts to the Court of Common Council of the city of London. From this it appears that the receipts amounted to £18,800, inclusive of a balance of £1892 from the previous year; and that of this £6181 was produced from Derry and its liberties, £1945 from Coleraine, and £836 from Culmore Fort and lands. The rents of fisheries brought in £765, and the remainder of the account is composed of various other rents. The expenditure for the year amounted to £17,404, leaving a balance in favour of the society of £1396. The permanent payments were £1428, which included £241 paid to the Bishop of Derry for fisheries and tithes; £192, quit rents to the Crown; £351, income tax allowed to tenants; £150 for tithes; and £181 for poor rates. The society contributed £1985 during the year to schools in the neighbourhood of its Londonderry estates, in pursuance of original grants some of them dating as far back as 1613. Upwards of £700 of this amount went to Lough Foyle College and Free Schools, and £500 to Magee College; and the remainder, in small sums, was devoted to parish schools and kindred institutions, without distinction of creed. To the school at Culmore £46 was contributed; and to those in and around Coleraine, £818 £200 of the latter going to the Academical Institution. Other charitable donations were given, amounting together to about £730, and these include grants to aged fishermen, church choirs, life-boats, and the poor. The total expenses for these purposes was £5102, exclusive of £3677 spent in public improvements in the various localities. The remaining expenses consisted, among others, of £1200 paid to the Corporation of Londonderry; £2000, repayment of loans; £662 to the governors of the society; £726, visitation costs; £1228, law expenses since 1864; and £26 for interest on loans. The present governor of the society is Alderman Sir William Rose, who succeeded Mr. Alderman Humphrey in the position; and the deputy governor, Mr. Archibald McDougall.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### FRANCE.

The Government, on Monday, took a decided step against granting a petition presented from the Orleans Princes to be allowed to return to France. The petition came before the Committee on Petitions of the Legislative Body, whereupon M. Ollivier, on the part of the Government, demanded that the petition should be rejected by passing to the order of the day; and the Committee adopted the proposition by 8 votes against 1, the latter being that of M. Auguste Pould.

The Legislative Body passed, last Saturday, to the order of the day on the petitions asking for the election of Mayors by the municipal councils or by universal suffrage. The Chamber also rejected, by 176 votes against 59, an amendment moved by M. Pontalis, that the Government should only nominate the Mayors in communes containing 6000 inhabitants. The amendment of the Marquis d'Andelarre, proposing that the Government should choose the Mayors from three persons recommended by the municipal councils, was negatived by 173 votes against 55. In Tuesday's sitting the debate was resumed. The Chamber rejected an amendment of M. E. Arago demanding that the commune should not be divided into electoral sections; and rejected also, by 155 votes against 77, M. Cochery's amendment proposing that no electoral section should be established except on the recommendation of the Municipal Council and the approval of the Conseil-Général.

The Cabinet has decided to raise the loan of the city of Paris to 680,000,000f., in order to continue the public works commenced under the administration of M. Haussmann. Five hundred and sixty millions of the loan are to meet existing liabilities, and 130,000,000f. will be applied for the prosecution of the public works in the city.

A great fire broke out at Beauvais on Tuesday night, when the carpet manufactory of M. Tetard was half destroyed. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000f., and 800 men are thereby thrown out of work.

A bill was recently introduced into the French Chamber abolishing public executions, and substituting for them private executions, as in this country. The House voted in favour of the first part of the measure, but could not agree with regard to the second. It was proposed that a certain number of citizens, chosen by lot, should be compelled to attend each private execution, in order to give a guarantee to the public that the sentence had been properly carried into effect. This provision was so strongly opposed that the measure was ultimately withdrawn.

##### BELGIUM.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* announces that Baron Anethan has been intrusted by the King with the task of forming a Cabinet. The arrangements for the constitution of the new Administration are still under discussion.

##### ITALY.

A monument was inaugurated, on Friday week, on the field of San Martino to the soldiers who fell there on June 24, 1859. Prince Humbert, Prince di Carignano, the Italian Ministers and deputations from the Italian Parliament, together with representatives of Austria and France, were present at the ceremony. At the conclusion of the proceedings the party proceeded to the field of Solferino, where a similar ceremony took place. It is estimated that about 40,000 persons were present. At a banquet which followed in the evening, the toast of “The three armies which valiantly fought on the plains of Solferino and San Martino” was proposed by Prince Humbert.

A Naples journal publishes some information respecting Garibaldi from a recent visitor to Caprera. The General was suffering from pains in his loins, and for some days had been unable to stir from his couch. His vines, planted with his own hand, had yielded him an excellent harvest, and his land under cultivation had become fertile enough to maintain about three hundred head of cattle and sheep.

##### SPAIN.

In the Cortes, on the 23rd ult., the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to Senor Rios Rosas, said that Spain had signed a Judicial Convention with France after consulting the Council of State, which had judged the sanction of the Cortes to be unnecessary. Senor Tutan demanded from the Government an amnesty for political offences. Marshal Prim refused, as such a step would be an act of weakness, and imprudent at a moment when all parties are conspiring. He asked the Cortes to grant the Government a discretionary power to proclaim an amnesty when they may deem it expedient. The Chamber rejected the proposal of Senor Tutan and granted the authority requested by Marshal Prim. It also voted the adjournment of the Session until Oct. 31, after the passing of the bills which are under discussion.

Slight disturbances have occurred at Barcelona, during which four persons were wounded. All the prisoners in the arsenal of Carraca have been liberated. The Regent has issued an order according to which all subscribers to the loan of two milliards who do not pay in thirty days the instalments due will forfeit those already paid.

##### THE UNITED STATES.

In the Senate, on the 23rd ult., Mr. Sumner introduced a substitute for the resolution passed by the House of Representatives with reference to Cuba. It protests against the barbarities of the war, and insists on their cessation. It also expresses regret that Spain continues the system of negro slavery in Cuba, and that she persists in her efforts to maintain by violence her jurisdiction over the island, contrary to the laws of progress.

Announcement is made from Washington that the President recently stated that he intended to remove Mr. Motley, the Minister to England, as soon as a suitable successor can be found.

The Democrats have carried the elections in Idaho, returning Mr. Merritt as delegate to Congress and all their candidates for local offices.

Several leaders of the Canadian raid in Canada have been arraigned to take their trial before the District Court of Canandaigua, New York, on July 12.

Advices from the Indian frontiers state that the Indians are perpetrating outrages in Arizona. A band was overtaken by the United States cavalry, when fifty Indians were killed.

The Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the present wheat crop at a decrease of 5 per cent throughout the country, while the hay crop is estimated largely to exceed the average. Cotton also promises to exceed the crop of last year.

##### BRAZIL.

Two bills referring to the abolition of slavery have been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies declaring that in future all children born of slave parents shall be free. A special committee has been appointed to discuss the report on the Emancipation Bills. Advices received from Assuncion state that the definite treaty of peace between the allies and the Provisional Government has not yet been signed.

##### PANAMA.

There has been a great fire at Panama, which was still burning when the mail-steamer left. The Bank of Panama had been burnt, and the cathedral was on fire. In Panama there was no engine; but one had arrived from Aspinwall—to late, however, to be of service. Several persons had been killed and some injured.

MEOPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY.—The directors of the Metropolitan District Railway, at their board meeting, on Tuesday, decided to adopt the plans and recommendations of their engineer, Mr. Fowler, for their City station. The station will be at the junction of Queen Victoria-street and Cannon-street, with the entrance at the corner of Cannon-street, and in view of the Mansion House and the Royal Exchange. The contractors will commence the work forthwith, and it is anticipated that the station (which will be called Mansion House Station) will be completed and opened for traffic in the beginning of the next year. It is intended on the opening of this station to run trains in each direction at least every three minutes.

## THE ABORIGINES OF AMERICA.

FRESH troubles seem to be brewing between the United States and the red men. A deputation of the latter, headed by "Red Cloud," of the Sioux tribe, has been in Washington to represent their grievances to the President and his Ministers. The conferences held and their result is thus described by the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*:

"Red Cloud" has finished his interviews at Washington, has broken with the authorities, and leaves angrily, and possibly with the intention of renewing war upon the whites. This famous chief has demonstrated himself to be a master spirit who could neither be dazzled nor cajoled by the ordinary means employed by the Government in dealing with the Indians, and whose diplomatic abilities were far superior to those of the officials with whom he was dealing. His boldness, shrewdness, and vigour have filled the country with admiration. His demands being refused, he has declined to receive presents or to be exhibited about the country, and desires to be sent straight home to his people. No savage with equal abilities has visited Washington for years, nor has anyone more plainly exhibited his contempt for civilisation or his defiance of the Government and its officers. The country has watched his movements with earnest attention, and "Red Cloud" will take his place in American annals beside "Tecumseh" and "Black Hawk."

The Sioux were in council with the Secretary of the Interior again on June 10. The Secretary told them they should have presents; that a trader should be permitted to go to their country; that Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, would be their superintendent; but that Fort Fetterman could not be removed, as they asked. He urged them to keep the peace, and, as the buffalo were getting scarcer every year, to endeavour to raise tame cattle for their support, and promised that everything should be done to provide for their wants. "Red Cloud" then made another speech in answer. He said he would talk plainly. He had been in eighty-seven fights, but was getting old, and was for peace. There had been no trouble till the Great Father sent troops and put a road through his country, and then blood had been shed. It was not his fault, but theirs. In 1852, by treaty, he was promised fifty-five years of presents. For ten years he received a part; afterwards they were stolen. He was born at the mouth of the Platte. It was time the Great Father put a line round his country, so he should know what belonged to him. He wanted traders at Fort Laramie. The Great Spirit did not tell the Indians they were slaves; they had been driven far enough. Fort Laramie was sufficient for them for trading. They wanted Fort Fetterman removed. They wanted the troops removed so that their young men could be happy. After the falsehoods told and promises broken they could put no more faith in the White Father. The Governor of Wyoming had taken no interest in them—did not know their way; and they did not want him for their superintendent; they wanted Mr. Beauvais. After the treaty of 1852 only one of the people (General Smith) the Great Father had sent out told the truth. Generals Harney, Sherman, and Sanborne had said "Fort Fetterman should be removed, but 'they do not tell it straight.'" To support troops there was throwing away the Great Father's money for nothing. The officers there are not as good as those around him here; they are all whisky drinkers. General Smith does not drink whisky, and therefore he can talk with the Great Father. He sends out there the whisky drinkers because he does not want them around him here. He allowed no one to bring liquor to his agency. "Spotted Tail" could drink as much as he pleased on the Missouri River. When the Great Father bought him anything with the Indian's money he wanted what was useful. He did not want dirty flour, rotten tobacco, and old soldiers' clothes dyed black, such as they bought for "Spotted Tail." He only told what was true. "You have had a great war; but after it was all over you permitted the chiefs that had been fighting to come back."

Other chiefs of the Sioux spoke also—"Red Dog," "Brave Bear," and "Bear in the Grass"—all in similar terms. Secretary Cox said that the treaty of 1867 was the final treaty, and broke all that went before it. They were trying to keep that treaty, which gave permission for the building of a railroad. The secretary then exhibited a map showing the boundaries fixed by that treaty and the lands ceded. "Red Cloud," who looked on with great interest, said he had been asked to sign the treaty merely to show he was peaceable, and not to grant lands. The Great Spirit knew he was speaking truth. He knew these tricks had been played before. This was the first time he had heard of such an agreement. He had never heard of it, and did not mean to follow it. "Bear in the Grass," and other chiefs corroborated him, appealing to the Great Spirit for their truthfulness. The secretary then said these things were done by Generals Sherman, Sanborne, Harney, Auger, Terry, and others, who would not tell a lie for their lives. More than 200 Sioux chiefs of the different tribes signed the treaty. "Red Cloud" answered that he did not say their Commissioners lied, but that the interpreters were wrong. The secretary then said he had printed copies of the treaty and would give one to "Red Cloud"; but the chief added that "all the promises made in treaties had never been fulfilled. The object of the whites was to crush the Indians down to nothing. The Great Spirit would judge these things hereafter. I will not take the paper with me; it is all lies." Here the council ended.

The result depressed the Indians and alarmed the whites. One of the Sioux chiefs, "Red Shirt," is said to have been on the point of committing suicide, saying he might as well die there as anywhere, as they had been swindled. After much earnest persuasion by traders and interpreters, they were finally induced to attend another council (June 11), but came very reluctantly. The secretary said he was sorry to find they had misunderstood the treaty, and, to soften them, promised to write down the names of the agent and traders they wished; to give them the goods asked for; to let them live in the part of their country they desired; and, in short, to do everything except remove Fort Fetterman.

"Red Cloud" said that when he saw what was in the treaty he was mad; now that the secretary explained, he was pleased about the goods promised. He was not hard to swindle, because he did not know how to read and write. He was guided only by the Great Spirit, and that Great Spirit makes men suffer for their wrong-doing. "You promised us many things you never performed. You take away everything. Even if you live forty or fifty years in this world and then die you cannot take all your goods with you. The white men say we are bad—murderers; but I cannot see it. I gave land away to the whites when there was plenty of game, but I am too poor for that now. I want pay for the land where you have made railroads. Look at me; my hair is straight; I am free born. An interpreter who signed that treaty has curly hair. He is no man. I will see to him hereafter. I know I have been wronged. You have stolen Denver from me. You never gave me anything for it. I will let you go on my land when the time comes, but that will not be till after the game is gone. I do not ask the Great Father to give me anything. I came naked and go away naked. I have no further business, and want to go home on a straight line."

The secretary said the lands were to be paid for in cattle, agricultural implements, food, clothing, &c., to make them as well off as the whites, and was glad "Red Cloud" had said he would not go away angry. Several persons, among them a Choctaw chief, then spoke, praising the advantages of civilisation; and the secretary finally said that General Smith should take them home, stopping one day in New York to get them presents. But "Red Cloud" would not unbend. He answered that he did not want to go home by way of New York. He wanted a straight line. There were plenty of shops between Washington and his home, and no need for going out of the way to buy goods. He had no business in New York. The whites were the same everywhere. He saw them every day. As for the improvement of the red men, he wanted to send them as delegates to Congress. The secretary

closed the council by stating that General Smith would guide them homeward, and he was not particularly anxious they should go to New York.

Subsequently "Red Cloud" told Senator Morrill, of Maine, that he desired the removal of Fort Fetterman because it was a curse to his people, and, instead of protecting them, only brought mischief into his country by whisky-drinking, abusing squaws, and other bad work. To Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah, he said that the Indians and Mormons were always friendly; the Mormons talked straight, and dealt fairly with his people. The final council was held on June 13, the Sioux calling to say goodbye. "Red Cloud" demanded to know who were to be his agent and traders, and also wanted seventeen horses to go home on. He moreover wanted honest men sent there, and considerably astonished the officials by stating that he intended to make a speech in New York. The secretary said they were not ready to name the agent and traders; added that they always spoke the truth, gave the chief good advice and a glowing account of the presents and benefits intended for his nation, and finally said they would remember all he had said in council. "Red Cloud's" final words were:—"If I had not been for peace, I should not have come to my Great Father's house. Tell your children to keep the peace. Let the Great Father keep his people away. You have your land fenced in, and do not want us to come on it. We have our lands fenced, and do not want you to intrude on us. I do not want to make war with the Great Father. I want to go away peaceful. I want good horses, the same as you gave to 'Spotted Tail.' I am not mad with you. I have got a better heart. I am going home. If you will not give me horses, very well. God Almighty raised me naked. I am much pleased with your offer to give me presents. I do not want them." Thus closing, "Red Cloud" shook hands with the Secretary of the Interior and Indian Commissioner, and, followed by his chiefs and squaws, hastily left the room.

## THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Paris *Journal des Débats* publishes communications from its correspondent at Rome, extending to June 23, from which we extract the most important portions:—"Chapter iii. of the schema respecting the primacy of the Roman Pontiff was voted by rising and sitting; and then the discussion upon chapter iv., relating to infallibility, was opened. The first sitting was occupied by the addresses of two Princes of the Church, Cardinals Rauscher and Mathieu. The two speakers were attentively listened to, and no reply was offered to their speeches; but, of course, as all speeches delivered in the Council are carefully prepared beforehand, immediate replies are impossible. It requires provocations such as that offered by Monsignor Valorga to call forth improvised replies from men like Strossmayer, Verot, Maret, and Dupanloup. Two remarkable occurrences of these last few days have to be noted. The first and most remarkable is a discourse opposing the personal infallibility of the Pope, delivered by Cardinal Guidi, Archbishop of Bologna, and a refugee in Rome since the revolution in his diocese. The second incident was the appearance of Monsignor Valorga in the tribune in order to modify in some degree the bitterness of his discourse, or rather diatribe, against Bossuet, which had elicited many warm protests. The speech of Cardinal Guidi was the most outspoken of any yet delivered, as he attacked not only the opportunity, but the essential question of the definition of the dogma itself; and that which renders this circumstance the more remarkable is that the speaker is a Roman Cardinal, who had hitherto not spoken on the subject, and whom everyone believed to belong to the Infallibilist camp. The effect produced by this unexpected discourse was immense—first causing general astonishment throughout the assembly, and then exciting consternation among the majority of the Council. Murmurs and exclamations arose on all sides, but the speaker above the tumult was heard to ask, 'Are we in the Holy Council or in the Parliament of Florence?' Finally, the Cardinal concluded his learned dissertation by proposing two canons, thus conceived:—1. When the Pope pronounces a decision in matters of faith or of morals he is infallible *in actu et non in habitu*. 2. 'In order that the Pope may be infallible *in actu* it is necessary that he should be supported by the assent of the Bishops.' To fully appreciate the agitation caused by this discourse it is requisite to consider the enormous difference which exists here in Rome between a Roman and a foreign Cardinal. When one of the latter class, as Schwartzenberg, Rauscher, or Mathieu speaks against the opportunity of a definition, he is listened to with deference, but he is always regarded as being to some extent independent of the Holy See; but when a man like Cardinal Guidi, who has sacrificed a great position as Archbishop of Bologna to his fidelity to the Pope by refusing his recognition of the Italian Government, gives utterance to words still more radical in their nature, it is easy to understand the effect he produces not only upon his hearers, but also abroad, and especially upon the prelates of the Court. The Pope was fully aware of this, and he sent for Cardinal Guidi to the Vatican, where a very stormy scene appears to have followed, according to the reports which are current here. The Pope first accused the Cardinal of a desire *papagegne*—that is, to canvass for the Papacy. To this reproach the Cardinal replied, with dignity and modesty, that he had never had the temerity to entertain such an idea. 'You wish, then, to return to Bologna?' said the Pope. 'That would indeed be the fulfilment of my most cherished desire,' replied the Cardinal; 'but I shall only return thither when that province shall have been restored to its legitimate possessor.' 'Where, then, have you learnt the strange theories you have now put forth? They are not in Bellarmine.' After this the Pope entered into a theological discussion with the Cardinal. In relating this fragment of the conversation, adds the correspondent of the *Débats*, I guarantee nothing, but I repeat faithfully that which was communicated to me by a person who is in a position to be very well informed. This very decided act of Cardinal Guidi may exercise a great influence upon the Italian Bishops, and may increase to an unheeded-for extent the number of the minority in the council. It is this which causes the exasperation of the Infallibilists, who fear that there may be numerous defections at the critical moment; and I may add that these apprehensions seem to be well founded, for, as I have before remarked, the Italian prelates have been extremely reserved, and it may well be that one day the declaration of their opinions may cause general astonishment."

## ABDICTION OF QUEEN ISABELLA.

QUEEN ISABELLA signed her abdication, at two p.m. last Saturday, in favour of the Prince of the Asturias. The Spanish Royal family (except the King Consort and the Duke of Seville, son of the late Don Henry de Bourbon), several Spanish grandees, and Generals Gasset, Lerondi, and San Roman, were present. Previous to affixing her signature, Queen Isabella read the following farewell manifesto to the Spanish people:

Spaniards.—My long reign has seen many sad and troubled periods—and above all for me, because the glory of certain facts and the progress realised while I ruled the destiny of our dear country cannot make me forget that, loving peace and the increase of the public good, I ever saw my deepest and most cherished feelings, my noblest aspirations, and my most earnest wishes for the prosperity of Spain thwarted by acts independent of my will. As a child thousands of heroes proclaimed my name, but the horrors of war surrounded my cradle. As a girl I had no thought but to second proposals which appeared good and calculated to secure your happiness, but the heated strife of parties allowed no time for the law and for the love of prudent reforms to take root. At an age when reason is fortified by experience, the ungovernable passions of men whom I would not oppose at the cost of your blood, more precious to me than my own, have driven me to a foreign country far from the throne of my ancestors, to this friendly, hospitable, and illustrious land, but which is not my own country nor that of my children. Such, in brief, is the political history of thirty-five years, in which I have exercised the supreme representative power of the people committed to my charge by God's law, by personal right, and by national right. Reflecting upon this period, I cannot

accuse myself of contributing with deliberate intention either to the evils laid to my charge or to misfortunes which I was powerless to avert. A Constitutional Queen, I have sincerely respected the laws. A Spanish woman before all, and a loving mother, Spain's sons are all equally dear to me. The misfortunes which I could not prevent were mitigated by me as far as possible. Nothing was more grateful to my heart than to pardon and reward, and I omitted nothing to prevent my subjects' tears from flowing for my cause. With desires and feelings that have nevertheless been vain to spare me, in my country or away from it, the bitter trials afflicting my life, resigned to suffer them, and accepting the designs of Divine Providence, I believe I can yet freely and spontaneously perform this last of my acts, all of which, without exception, have sought to promote your prosperity and to secure your tranquillity. Twenty months have passed since I set foot upon foreign soil, apprehensive of ill which, in their blindness, tenacious supporters of illegitimate aspirations, who have been condemned by the laws of the kingdom, by the vote of many assemblies, by the right of victory, and by the declarations of the Governments of civilised Europe, do not hesitate to endeavour to reproduce. In these twenty months my afflicted soul has never ceased to hear the suffering cry which arises from my never-forgotten Spain. Full of faith in its future, solicitous for its greatness, integrity, and independence, grateful for the support of those who were and are attached to me, forgetting the affronts of those who do not know me or insult me, for myself I ask nothing; but I would obey the impulse of my heart and the loyal sentiment of the Spaniards by confiding to their honour and noble feeling the destiny of a traditional dynasty and the heir of hundred Kings.

Then follows the Act of Abdication transferring the Crown to the Prince, under the title of Alfonso XII., Isabella preserving all civil rights, and the custody of Alfonso while living abroad, and until proclaimed King by the Government and Cortes representing the legitimate vote of the nation.

Queen Isabella immediately notified to the Pope her abdication in favour of the Prince of the Asturias, praying his Holiness at the same time to bless the Prince's cause and Spain.

## THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

The following Royal proclamation of the King of Denmark makes known officially that the Convention for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States of America has become void:

We, Christian IX., by the Grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarsch, Lauenburg, and Oldenburg, to our beloved and faithful subjects in the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, our Royal greeting.

You are aware of the motives that actuated us at the time to give ear to the repeated and urgent requests of the North American Government for the cession of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States. We expected that we in that manner should have been able to lighten our realm of the heavy burdens incurred by the then recently-terminated war, and we hoped that the annexation to the United States would have afforded the islands advantages so important that they could have contributed to soothe the pain which a separation necessarily must cause in the colonies no less than in the mother country. You for your part, and the Danish Diet on the part of the kingdom, concurred in these views, and we all met in the mutual readiness to accommodate ourselves to what appeared to us all to be recommended by the circumstances.

Unexpected obstacles have arisen to the realisation of this idea and released us from our pledged word. The American Senate has not shown itself willing to maintain the treaty made, although the initiative exclusively proceeded from the United States themselves. Ready as we were to subdue the feelings of our heart where we thought that duty bade us so to do, yet we cannot do otherwise than feel a satisfaction that circumstances have relieved us from making a sacrifice which, notwithstanding the advantages it held out, would always have been very painful to us. We are convinced that you share these sentiments, and that it is with a lightened heart you are released from the consent which only at our request you gave to a separation of the islands from the Danish Crown.

In therefore, making known to you that the Convention made on Oct. 24, 1867, for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States of America has become void, we entertain the firm belief that our Government, supported by your own active endeavours, will succeed in promoting the interests of the islands, and by degrees efface all remembrances of the misfortunes which of late years have so sadly befallen the islands. To this end we pray Almighty God to give us strength and wisdom, commanding you to God.

Given at our Palace of Amalienborg, May 7, 1870, under our Royal hand and seal.

CHRISTIAN, R.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The constitution of the new governing bodies of Harrow, Winchester, Shrewsbury, Charterhouse, and Rugby is published. Each board contains one member to be nominated by the Headmaster Council at Oxford, one by the Senate at Cambridge, one by the Royal Society, one by the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Chief Justice for the time being, or by each, and one by the masters. For Winchester and Harrow membership of the Church of England is an essential qualification. For the others the only qualification is competence in the opinion of the electors. Provisions are also made by which the present governing body will die a gentle death by gradual transformation into the new.

MR. HODDER, whose skull was badly fractured by the carriage accident in Richmond Park a week or two ago, still lies at the Richmond Infirmary in a sad state, though hopes are entertained of his recovery. The hot weather last week affected him very much, and caused an increase of inflammatory symptoms. Mr. J. Allen, whose leg was broken, remains at the Castle, Richmond, and there is a prospect of his being able to leave his bed in a week or so. Captain Haworth, whose ribs were fractured, Mr. C. Hunt, who had a sprained ankle and fractured rib, and Mr. Edevein, are progressing favourably. Captain Hunt and Mr. Miles Beale have recovered from the effects of their injuries.

## THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

ALTHOUGH we have already published pretty full details of this great calamity, the following account of the fire, from the letter of a German lady resident at Therapia, will still be welcome. She says:—"The fire broke out in an outlying quarter, far away from the German church. We caught the first flicker of the flames from the windows of the Prussian clergyman's house, and, believing ourselves then to be quite safe, looked on calmly, as one is apt to do at the misfortunes of people unknown to us. Besides, the losses here in such cases are not so great as in other European countries, the houses being almost all small and built of wood. We soon saw that the wind was driving the flames towards the richest and most populous quarter of Pera; but still, not apprehending any danger on our own account, I went out with Miss B. at a quarter to five. She was going home and I back to Therapia. There was great excitement in the streets, and when I had got half way to Galata, a sudden panic seized me and I turned to go back. I had hardly regained the principal street when I was met by the people flying for safety. Anxiety, terror, and despair were depicted on every face. The air grew dark and thick clouds of smoke rose up to the skies. Not far from our house the Sisters of Charity were coming from the German Hospital, looking wildly about them and some of them unable to restrain their tears. At the corner of the English garden a crowd surrounded the body of a workman who had fallen from a roof in an endeavour to pour water on the flames. It was a horrible sight. I rushed on and got to Frau H., who was watching in the greatest excitement the progress of the fire, which was already gaining ground in the German quarter, although the wind was not blowing directly towards the church, so that we were still tranquil on our own account, and, besides, had no time to think of ourselves. On all sides fugitives and people trying to save their goods were streaming by. The deaconesses, with their whole school (thirty little children), sought for shelter with us. Their house was already in flames when they left it, and they had saved nothing but a few bundles of linen, which they had seized in their flight. A sick child, with its mother, was put into an adjoining room; and the great court of the church was filled with lamentations and cries—'Where is my child—my husband—my wife?' and children crying for missing parents. It was a heartrending scene. From the church steps we watched the fire as it advanced with rapid strides, the wind carrying splinters of burning wood in all directions; and wherever they fell fresh flames burst out. A new rush of fugitives told us that the English Embassy was in flames and that the fire was already making its way in our direction. We now thought it necessary to put our things in safety; we packed the boxes in haste, and carried them into the cellars. Chairs, tables, beds, bedding, and wardrobes followed, till nearly all was safe; the little that was

Left remained standing in the court. At ten o'clock Frau H. was sent away with her children, as there now seemed every probability of the church being burnt down, the fire having reached the wall of the court. Only a row of wretched houses separated it on three sides from a sea of flames, which towered up to the sky with a lurid glow. The fire roared, hissed, and crackled all round, and the heat was now so intense that it became impossible to remain any longer on the church steps, while a perfect rain of sparks poured over house and court, and all were obliged to assist in stamping it out to prevent their clothes from spreading the fire.



"A VENETIAN FUNERAL."—(PICTURE BY M. BRION.)

Many now, seeing themselves so threatened, moved further away with their things. There was such a hurrying and shrieking as I never before heard. Frau H. was gone, but I remained with Herr H. and Herr T. to see if there was really no hope of saving anything further. Herr H. kept saying, "Oh, if only my church might be spared," and all the Germans round repeated, "Oh, yes, our church." At eleven o'clock the wind suddenly went down, and a ray of hope fell upon our hearts. The glow became less intense, and the pulling down of the houses seemed at last to have had its effect. I went with Herr T. to the roof of the church, and had from there a view of the whole conflagration. The English Embassy was burning in every story, and flames were curling out of all the windows. It was fearful to see; on all sides the heavens and earth seemed in a glow, and one trembled at the thought of having been in such imminent danger. Towards midnight it was evident that the progress of the flames was checked, and Herr H. said we should go and tell his wife the news that the church was saved. Through unknown streets we made our way to the Embassy, and then went to spend the remainder of the night at the Scotch minister's. It was impossible to sleep. I could not get rid of the sound in my ears of the roaring of the wind, the falling houses, the crackling of the flames, the cries of frightened birds in the air, and the moaning and wailing of the poor people.

Early in the morning we returned home. What a heartrending scene did I witness! The streets save the smallest thing he will bargain for the reward he is to get for it. The streets were so devastated that we could hardly find our accustomed way to the church. We hurried by the smoking and falling houses, and over the still burning-hot ground in fear of our lives. Everywhere one saw homeless families weeping over the ruins of their property. But the most horrible to see were the burnt corpses carried through the streets, unrecognisable even by their nearest relations; others bore the marks of suffocation or showed by their wounds that they had been killed by

several Germans among them, and one man (the father of seven children) who tried to save the patients; and are already buried. Nothing but cries and lamentations are to be heard, for one meets none who have not directly or indirectly some one to mourn." A woman was seen rushing through the streets, and darting into a friend's house at a distance from the flames, hugging something in her arms. "Safe, safe!" she exclaimed. "Thank God, I've saved my child! My plate is down the well, and that can be got at when the fire is over. All that was possible, humanly speaking, was at the first moment done promptly to relieve the distressed, and those original efforts are what she held in her arms was only her plate tied up in a kerchief, and that in her bewilderment and hurry what she had thrown into the well was her own infant!"

#### A VENETIAN FUNERAL.

THE work from which our Engraving is taken is not only one of the most striking performances of the artist, M. Brion, but is a great attraction among the more serious paintings in the Paris Fine-Art Exhibition. Familiar as visitors to our own English galleries must have become with multiplied representations of Venice under all its aspects of golden cloud and serene stainless blue; its rich and ripened palaces of stone; its silent, stately churches; its still suggestive imperishable bridges; its towers and spires, each of which suggests a glorious history or a dark legend—all have become frequent objects of contemplation on the walls of our exhibitions, for Venice is still the magnet city for artists who inherit the reverence that it has produced in an expression of the most beautiful and enduring forms of man's handwork. The picture contributed to the exhibition by M. Brion presents a scene in the city of waters which is at once suggestive and impressive. Those black gondolas, always associated at first sight with a funeral-train, seem to come here into their real significance. All the bright flags and streamers, the floral wreaths and gorgeous hangings that make up the splendid pageant of a great Adriatic fête, have disappeared. The whispering ripple of the green water; the measured stroke of the rower; the silent spectators peering over the parapet of the bridge; the brilliant tone of the scarlet robes worn by the coffin-bearers, which gives greater intensity to the black shadow around which they congregate; the dim but appealing beauty of the surrounding architecture,—all make up a striking scene which cannot fail to attract the attention of those who wish rather to be instructed and impressed than to be amused. The great characteristic of this picture, too, is the honesty and truthfulness which it displays. With such a subject the temptation was great, but M. Brion has admirably avoided this, and the result is a work that will long hold a place among modern pictures as one of the distinguishing excellencies of the gallery for the present year.

been contributed privately as well as from public sources towards the general charity. An idea of the necessity of such good works may be obtained from the return of the number of persons rendered completely dependent by the conflagration. Of Armenians there are 7447; Greeks, 1722; Latin rayahs, 449; Italians, 47; Austrians, 40; French, 285; English (Maltese), 25; Russians, 13; Mussulmans, 6; total, 9300. All these have been located in encampments and receive rations at the expens of the Imperial Government.



THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE AS SEEN FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE TOWER OF GALATA

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 383.

WHEN TO SPEAK.

The House of Commons often sits ten hours, and not unfrequently eleven, continuously. Ten hours is a long time. But a member who is not a Minister of the Crown, nor one of the leaders of the Opposition, nor a man of commanding eloquence, finds it difficult to get a favourable opportunity for delivering a set speech. The best time is unquestionably from half-past five till half-past seven. The House (we are supposing that an important debate is on) is generally full, and the members are, as a rule, disposed to be quiet; at seven they begin to depart for dinner, at half-past there are usually but few left; and now, if a member chooses to rise and can catch the Speaker's eye, he will be quite sure of a quiet audience; but, unless he be a lively speaker and has something really well worth hearing to say, we cannot promise him that his audience will be attentive, for the gentlemen who remain during the regulation dinner-hours are mostly those who have already dined, and consequently disposed to somnolence; and, as a small, sleepy audience scattered over a large space is very depressing to most speakers, dinner-time cannot be deemed a favourable opportunity; neither is the first hour or so afterwards—say, from half-past nine till eleven; for during that time the members who went away to dine, having dined and *wined*, are flowing back again. A member, then, who rises at half-past nine or ten, has to encounter the nuisance of a constantly-increasing and, moreover, not very silent audience. Of course, if Gladstone, or Bright, or Disraeli be upon his legs, the attention of the inflowing members is at once arrested, and they walk to their places as silently as people do who enter a church or chapel after sermon has begun; but if an ordinary man be up, there is no silence for him, but a buzz of talk in an undertone pervading the whole House, which, if he continue long upon his legs, soon grows into the more articulate sounds of "Vide, vide, vide!" "Oh, oh, oh!" After eleven, when a great debate is on, and the House is full, it is exceedingly difficult for any member to get a patient hearing, except a First Minister or ex-First Minister of the Crown, or a man of such commanding eloquence—Mr. Bright, for example—that he can awe impatience into silence, and charm his opponents into attention to his arguments, if not into acquiescence.

## MR. WINTERBOTHAM RISES AT THE WRONG TIME.

Mr. Winterbotham, on Thursday night last week, rose to speak upon the education question at about the unfortunate hour of eleven. The House was full when he rose. Mr. Winterbotham is no common man. His first speech lifted him above the crowd and placed him at once amongst the select few whom the House is always glad to hear. There are three classes of speakers in the House:—First, there are the repulsive—or say, as being less offensive, repellent—speakers; those who, when they rise, have the mortification to see members glide or rush impetuously away in shools. One morning last week suddenly the inner doors flew open and out there poured a rushing stream of members. "What is the matt'r?" inquired the strangers in the lobby; "is the House up?" "No," was the reply; "Mr. Blank is up." The second class is composed of speakers who are neither repellent nor attractive. When one of these rises, members present, if they have nothing better to do outside, will stop to listen to him; but members not present are not attracted to come. This class, which we may call the mediocre class, is very large. Lastly, there is the attractive class of speakers—that is, those who, when they rise to speak, draw men from all parts of the building, as a magnet draws to it steel filings. This is a very small class. Of the 658 members, we doubt whether there are twenty who belong to this "elect body." Sometimes a new member will make a speech so good that he seems to leap into this class at a bound. But when he comes to make his second speech he drops down into the crowd. Some men thought, after hearing young Mr. Butler Johnstone's maiden speech, that he had got a permanent footing amongst the elect; but where is he now? Mr. Winterbotham has certainly gained a standing in the class; and on that Thursday night, when it was known that he was about to rise, members flocked in from all purloins of the building to hear him. But it is a truth, nevertheless, that on this occasion, after a time, he failed to hold the House. At first the members were silent and attentive, though not enthusiastic. But when he had got about half way through his speech, a buzz of talk began ominously to pervade the House; then came intermittent, low mutterings of "Vide! vide!" and at last the chatter and gabble, and cries of "Vide! vide!" "Oh! oh!" rose to such a height, and became so incessant, that where we sat Mr. Winterbotham could scarcely be heard. Twice or thrice his Liberal friends, by breaking out into a lusty cheer, tried to drown and silence his noisy assailants, but with little success; and, though Mr. Winterbotham bore himself bravely, it may be questioned whether he was able to say out all that he intended to say. What then? Are we to conclude that Mr. Winterbotham is to have his name erased from the roll of the elect, and that he, like so many before him, must drop down into the lower class? We do not think so. The truth is, Mr. Winterbotham rose at an unfortunate hour, and under unusually inauspicious conditions. Under ordinary circumstances, the hour between eleven and twelve is unfortunate; but on this night the circumstances were specially inauspicious. The whips had announced authoritatively that the Government did not wish for a division that night. On the other hand, it was rumoured that, whether the Government wished it or not, certain Conservative members were determined to have a division; and no doubt the majority of the members wished that the debate should not be further adjourned. "We have been brought here three nights, why should these fifty or sixty fellows bring us here again?" In this state of uncertainty it is not surprising that there was a good deal of effervescence in the Conservative party. It is the height of the season; most of the younger members, and not a few of the older, as one could see, had been dining out, and were probably—at least many of the younger men—due at some ball, assembly, or other fashionable gathering. Was it wonderful, then, that these gentlemen were impatient? Not at all. On the contrary, it was but natural; nor was that noisy assault upon Mr. Winterbotham, under these circumstances, so censurable as, at the time, it appeared to be; nor can we for a moment entertain the notion that Mr. Winterbotham has lost any of his old power. His speech was a very able speech, and if silence could have been maintained, it would have been effective. And so our verdict is that his name is not to be erased from the role of the elect. But a word in his ear—never again rise to speak on such a night at eleven o'clock. All the time after eleven, when a great debate is on, is for the elect of the elect, the crème de la crème, Prime Minister, or ex-Prime Ministers, or men like Bright, who, with his eloquence, can awe the most turbulent audience into quietude. When Mr. Winterbotham sat down, Lord John Manners rose. By that time it came to be known that there certainly would be no division; and so the young swells did not interrupt him; they simply left him. When Mr. Winterbotham was speaking the House was quite full; when his Lordship got up the members rose, as a flight of birds rises at the sight of guns, and so at first his Lordship had to speak to a moving crowd, and then to a few score of members. What a compliment to his Lordship! How a man can go on speaking when observing nobody wants to hear him, has always been to us an insoluble question.

## THE TALKING MANIA.

On Friday week the debate ended, and Mr. Forster got his bill into Committee. The deed, though, was not done until a quarter to seven o'clock in the evening, just before the House suspended, as usual, its sitting. The previous five hours—or say four and a half net—were expended in talk. Altogether we had some twenty-four hours of talk upon the motion that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair. How much of this talk was necessary talk? Not five hours of it, we should say. Eliminate all the vain repetitions, all the inconsequential reasoning, erroneous statements—all, as a great

philosopher would call it, the mere articulated wind, which might as well have been inarticulated for any good that it did, or even for any effect that it had, except that of wearying the House—there would not, we suspect, be a residuum of five hours of good solid talk left. Perhaps, though, some good may come out of this evil. Many of the talkers, having blown off so much of their steam, will, as the bill runs through Committee, be silent—at least, we may hope they will, though we cannot be sure; the rage for talking is in some people unsatisfactory, and the power to talk inexhaustible. The division will do—or rather has done—much good. It has proved that the Opposition is too weak to hinder the progress of the bill. There was a notion abroad that Mr. Forster could not carry his bill without Conservative help. The division (60 to 421) has quite dispelled that illusion.

## CHAOS.

The last day of the debate was the best, and the last speech delivered was far away—inmeasurably, indeed—the best speech; and so we may say of this debate, "nothing in its life became it like the leaving it." Indeed, readers, this was throughout a dull debate. During all those wearisome hours spent in talk there were not more than three or four speeches worth listening to. In short, we do not remember a debate at once so long and so dull. Three or four objects we discern to relieve the waste of watery talk. Mr. Richard's speech, we remember, kept us awake for a time. Mr. Foster's speech we discern as we look back as something pleasant. Mr. Mundella was lively, but he told us nothing new. Indeed, nobody did not tell us anything new. You might as well expect to get corn out of the broken straw which the steam thrashing-machine throws out as anything new out of debates upon this worn-out subject. We will say no more about it, lest we, too, should become as dull and as tiresome as the debate, except that we must devote a few words to Gladstone's closing speech.

## REDUCED TO ORDER.

Horsman immediately preceded Gladstone; and he, too, was dull. Whilst Horsman was wading through his carefully-prepared oration several members seemed to be hanging on the slip, ready to jump up as soon as he should drop into his seat. What, then? is the debate to be further adjourned? If these men should insist upon speaking, it must be. Yes; but they will not speak, nor attempt to speak; for, see! Gladstone is also hanging on the slip; and he, by arrangement, will catch the Speaker's eye, and will sum up the discussion; and after him no one will think of speaking, we may be sure. So those gentlemen who still have speeches bottled up will postpone the delivery, or, if they be wise, not deliver them at all, but break the bottles and let the speeches escape and waste their sweetness on the desert air. Mr. Gladstone's speech was after his best manner. Like all great artists, he has more than one manner. That speech in which he announced the changes he intended to make in the bill, the speech which we had to notice last week not in laudatory terms, was after his worst manner—his loose, discursive, wordy manner. This speech was after his best manner, as we knew it would be when he started up, he was so very eager and ardent; in short, as everyone might discern, the afflatus had come to him. And never did he more need it; for think what a work was that that lay spread out before him! There had been, as we have said, twenty-four hours of discussion. And now, like a judge, the leader of the House has to sum it up and present the case of the Government clearly to the jury. How that could be done was to us an insoluble problem. As we looked back upon that debate, it seemed a mere chaos, a distracted confusion of false statement, incoherent reasoning, wrong conclusions, fallacies, stupidities, crudities—in fact, confusion worse confounded. Indeed, it was one of the peculiarities of this debate that scarcely two speakers agreed.

But difficult as the task was, we soon learned, as we listened, that the master was quite equal to his work. He had not spoken a quarter of an hour before light began to dawn upon the darkness, and the chaos to resolve itself into order. Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour—an hour and twenty minutes by the clock as we reckoned; and all that time he held the House in breathless attention, broken only now and then by applause. There was not, though, much cheering: the audience was too absorbed to cheer. Besides, though there was much in the speech to please the Conservatives, they would of course applaud but stintedly or when they have long considered their natural foe; whilst the gentlemen below the gangway, though they could not but admire the wonderful eloquence and power of the orator, would be rather disposed to sullen, moody discontent or fretful petulance as each saw his pet scheme or theory swept away by the torrent, or caught up by some little eddy, which the orator was ever, as he flowed on, swirling out to catch up some waif or stray rather outside of the general current of his argument. But here, readers, please to observe that upon the Government scheme of education we say nothing. It is no business of ours to discuss the question here. The Government scheme may be perfect or imperfect; on that question we say nothing—we are describing a great speech and its effect, and, be the scheme perfect or never so imperfect, that speech must ever remain as one of the most eloquent and successful speeches that Gladstone ever delivered. "Did you hear Gladstone?" said a Radical malcontent to us. "Yes; what did you think of it?" He replied: "Think of it? why, that we are done, and have nothing now to do but to pass the bill as soon as we can." On Monday the Committee began its work, and got on reasonably well for a time. It stuck, however, at the seventh clause, the great conscience clause, and did not get clear of it until nearly seven o'clock on Tuesday; it did manage, though, to swing clear and get to the eighth before the House rose; and Mr. Forster hopes to get his bill through Committee next week.

**THE LATE RAILWAY DISASTER AT NEWARK.**—The inquiry into the late accident on the Great Northern Railway was concluded on Tuesday. The chief engineer of the line stated that the broken axle was of the best quality, and that the flaw was imperceptible to ordinary tests. After a deliberation of about two hours, the jury delivered the following verdict:—"We believe that Major Kershaw Hurst and others came by their deaths on the Great Northern Railway, within the borough of Newark, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., by the accidental breaking of an axle belonging to the wagon No. 3238, belonging to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company. From the evidence given, we believe that the luggage-train was driven at too great a speed from Retford to the scene of the accident. We are also of opinion that the fracture in the axle which caused it to break had been in existence some length of time, and was not fit for use, and we think there should be some limit or maximum time of use. We are also of opinion that there should be some means devised for the periodical testing of axles, the jury being of opinion that the present system is defective." The above recommendations the jury wished to be forwarded to the Board of Trade.

**THE FENIAN CONVICTS.**—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the treatment of the treason-felony convicts in English prisons will commence their sittings, it is expected, in the course of the present week. The Commissioners, of whom the Earl of Devon is the chairman, have made the following provisions for the conduct of the inquiry. The prisoners will be afforded full opportunity for making oral statements before the Commissioners respecting their treatment. A private room will be provided in which the prisoners can make their statements in the absence of any prison officer, and after a distinct intimation from the Commissioners that the prisoners shall in no way be prejudiced as to their future treatment by their statements so made in private. Full opportunity will be given to the prisoners to make any written statement they desire; and the Commissioners will receive any written or oral statement from any of the prisoners' friends or from any person acting on their behalf which shall be relevant to the treatment of the convicts. The evidence of a released prisoner, in this respect, will also be received by the Commissioners. The Commissioners have recommended to the Home Secretary that access should be given to the prisoners by their friends at reasonable hours and under proper regulations, for the purpose of assisting them to prepare their statements. The report and evidence will be made public at the close of the inquiry, which will be conducted at No. 3, Parliament-street, Westminster. One of the first witnesses to be examined before the Commissioners will be O'Donovan Rossa, who, some months since, was returned to Parliament for the county of Tipperary, and whose election was declared void by the House of Commons.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Having disposed of some other orders, their Lordships resumed the consideration of the limiting sections of clause 3; and, after a warm discussion, an amendment proposed by the Duke of Richmond, making the assignment of a holding without the consent of the landlord a bar to the claim to damages for eviction, was carried by a majority of 34—116 to 82. At the instance of the Duke of Richmond, the provision permitting squatting in connection with the erection of labourers' cottages was struck out by a majority of 49—138 to 89; and the term of lease which should now as a bar to the operation of the clause was, by a majority of 29—140 to 111, reduced from thirty-one years to twenty-one years. The Marquis of Salisbury proposed to limit the retrospective action of the section, which, as the bill stood, applied to holdings of £100 annual value, to holdings of £50. This amendment was opposed, not only by the members of the Government, but by the Duke of Richmond himself; but, upon a division, it was carried by a majority of 18—119 to 101. After some more discussion, the third clause was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BILL.

Mr. V. HARDCOURT gave notice that when the Educational Grant comes before the Committee of Supply he shall move that, as in the case of voluntary schools a-listed by the Privy Council the greater part of the expense be defrayed by public taxation and school pence, provision ought to be made to ensure to the parents a fair representation on their boards of management.

The debate upon the Elementary Education Bill was resumed by Mr. MUNDELLA, who preferred the bill in its amended shape to that in which it was originally introduced; but regretted that compulsion was not made absolute instead of permissive.

Mr. W. H. SMITH was so anxious to see an Education Bill passed this year that he was prepared to concede everything except vital principles.

Mr. WALTERS, while criticising many of the provisions of the measure, felt compelled to oppose the amendment of Mr. Richard.

Mr. HORSMAN entered at great length into the history of the education question, in order to show how public opinion with regard to it had progressed of late years, and how far it had outrun the provisions of the Government measure; and being at once dissatisfied with the provisions of the bill as to religious education, and unwilling to see them carried into effect by the votes of the Opposition, announced his intention to support the amendment.

Mr. GLADSTONE devoted a great part of his speech to justification of the course pursued by the Government in availing themselves of the existing voluntary schools to provide a good secular education, while carefully securing by means of the abolition of denominational inspection, the enforcement of an effective conscience clause, and the limitation of the grant to the necessary cost of sound secular instruction, that the State should in no way be brought into connection or contact with denominational religious teaching. The right hon. gentleman also commented upon the difference of opinion which existed among the supporters of the amendment; and, while admitting that the Government plan had met with unqualified support from only a comparatively small portion of the House, maintained that no other scheme had been suggested which had received anything like the same amount of approval, and asserted, therefore, that the choice of the House practically lay between the acceptance of this plan, in all its essential features, or the postponement to an indefinite period of any legislation upon the subject. Amid general cheering, he referred to the intolerable burden of responsibility which would rest on those who rendered necessary such a postponement; and, announcing that the Government intend to go forward with the measure with all possible speed, to pass it through the House of Commons, and to send it to the House of Lords in such time that it may become law this year, commanded it with all earnestness and all solemnity to the impartial judgment, the deciding moderation, and the favourable and final acceptance of the House.

Owing to the inequality of the numbers, the division occupied an unusually long time, and it was close upon seven o'clock when the tellers announced that the amendment had been rejected by a majority of 361—421 to 60.

The House therupon went into Committee, but immediately resumed.

## MONDAY, JUNE 27.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE LATE LORD CLARENCE.

Lord GRANVILLE, who spoke under the influence of deep emotion, took the opportunity of an appeal which he felt it necessary to make to Lord Westbury to defer a motion of which he had given notice, to refer to the public and private virtues of the late Lord Clarendon. Had he consulted his own feelings, he should have asked their Lordships to show their respect for the memory of the deceased nobleman by adjourning for the night; but he was so well assured that the noble Lord, who to the last was engaged in the transaction of public affairs, would have regretted that important business should be delayed on his account, that he felt compelled to abstain from making any such proposal.

The Duke of RICHMOND and the Earl of DERBY alike bore testimony to the ability which had been displayed by Lord Clarendon throughout his connection either with the diplomatic service or with the Foreign Office, as well as to the amiability of his private character, the wisdom of his counsels, and the conciliatory disposition which he always exhibited; and Lord COWLEY made a few observations which were understood to be to a similar effect.

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The progress of the Irish Land Bill in Committee was at first pretty smooth. Several amendments were moved upon the fourth clause; but none of them were pressed by their authors. When, however, the fifth section was reached, the Marquis of Clanricarde asked their Lordships to omit the words which provided that in regard to all improvements the presumption should be that they had been made by the tenant. This proposal led to rather an animated debate, in the course of which Lord Cairns declared that rather than assent to the clause as it stood he would cut off his right hand; and upon a division it was carried against the Government by a majority of 39—122 to 83. With this alteration the clause was agreed to. At the instance of the Duke of Richmond a clause was, despite the opposition of the Government, introduced into the bill, to enable landlords and tenants to register their improvements in the Land and Estates Court. The four succeeding sections were passed with some alterations, and then their Lordships reported progress.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## SIR S. ROBINSON AND MR. E. J. REED.

Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to inquiries made by Sir G. Grey and Sir J. Pakington, stated that it was not true that Sir Spencer Robinson had resigned his office as Controller of the Navy, though the question of his resignation had been mooted in connection with the Order in Council of the present year relating to naval retirements—the gallant Admiral objecting to that portion of the order which omitted the provision contained in the order of 1866 that the services of existing flag officers at the Admiralty should be considered equivalent to sea service. This he thought not just to himself and other officers in the same category, and, on grounds of general policy also, that it was not desirable for the interest of the service that the change should be made. The Government, however, declined to alter the order in the sense he desired, requested him to continue to give the public the benefit of his services; and this, without altering his opinion of the order, he had consented to do from public motives and on the assurances which he had received from the Government. Mr. Gladstone added that he, as well as Sir J. Pakington, had heard the rumour that Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, had also tendered his resignation, and communications to that effect had indirectly been made; but none whatever to either the First Lord of the Admiralty or himself, nor had he reason to anticipate any.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BILL.

In Committee, the first four clauses of the Elementary Education Bill were agreed to without any material difficulty; but Mr. Walter's proposal to introduce into the fifth section words requiring the formation of a school board in every school district, whether or not the inspectors of the Privy Council shall have reported the existence of educational destitution, led to more discussion. Mr. Forster, on the part of the Government, offered to consent to the appointment of school boards wherever it was requested by the ratepayers; but this did not satisfy the hon. member for Berkshire. He insisted upon taking a division, and when the numbers had been ascertained, his amendment was rejected by a majority of 191—303 to 112. Several amendments, of which notice had been given upon clause seven, relating principally to the conscience clause, were withdrawn; but Mr. Pease adhered to his proposal to omit the words which provided that religious instruction should be given at the beginning and the end, or at the beginning or the end of each school meeting, in order that it might be left to every schoolmaster to arrange his own "time-table." This amendment, which was opposed by the Government, and generally by members on the Ministerial side of the House, and was supported by Mr. Hardy and his friends opposite, produced a somewhat long debate; but in the end it was rejected by a majority of 100—222 to 122. Mr. Anderson then asked the Committee to limit the time to be devoted to religious teaching to the beginning or end of "the daily school course," but, as his proposal met with no encouragement, he at once withdrew it. A suggestion by Dr. Brewer that children should only be allowed to attend religious instruction upon the written request of their parents met a similar fate; and a motion by Mr. Dixon enabling parents to withdraw their children not merely from religious instruction or observances, but from the school itself, while such religious teaching was being conducted,

was rejected by a majority of 344–379 to 35. Several other amendments which were proposed were either negatived or withdrawn; but before the clause had been agreed to the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.  
THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The progress of the Irish Land Bill was for some time smooth and rapid; and it was not until the 40th clause—the first of those which en-body what is commonly known as "Mr. Bright's scheme," for enabling tenants to purchase their holdings—was reached, that any active hostility to the provisions of the measure was manifested. The rejection of this section was moved by Earl Grey; but, as the noble Lord received no encouragement from the Opposition, who, in the person of Lord Carnarvon, expressed their determination to leave the responsibility for this scheme with the Government, he did not go to a division, and the clause was allowed to remain in the bill. The other clauses of the bill provoked a good deal of discussion, but led to no divisions; nor were any material alterations introduced into any of them. About a quarter before one o'clock the last section was agreed to, and the report fixed for Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BILL.

At the early sitting the House resumed the consideration of the Education Bill in Committee. Lord R. Montagu moved the introduction into clause 7 of words requiring that there should be set out in a schedule the conditions under which the Privy Council grant is in future to be administered—in fact, the details of the new code; and this proposal led to an animated discussion. Mr. Gladstone referred to the amendment that any attempt to set forth in this bill the terms of the new code would prevent the passing of the measure during the present Session; and at the same time pointed out that the adoption of that course would not attain the object which the noble Lord had at heart. The only way to give the managers of voluntary schools an absolute security for the Privy Council grant would be to charge it upon the Consolidated Fund—a proposal which he was certain the House would not for a moment entertain; but he thought the Government might go so far as to state in the bill the principles according to which the grant should in future be administered. Mr. Forster afterwards undertook that this should be done, by clause 82. These assurances were, in the opinion of Mr. Disraeli, so complete and satisfactory that he recommended Lord R. Montagu not to press his amendment; and this advice was so far accepted by the noble Lord that he allowed his proposal to be negatived without a division. The next amendment of importance was one proposed by Mr. V. Harcourt to provide for the representation upon the board of management of each school of the parents of the children attending it. This proposal was opposed by the Government and by many members on both sides of the House. Upon a division, it was rejected by a majority of 248–329 to 51—and the clause was agreed to. The eighth section was passed without material alteration; and while clause 9 was under discussion the sitting was suspended.

PAROCHIAL COUNCILS.

In the evening, Lord Sandon asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for the establishment of parochial councils in all the parishes of England and Wales, and to enlarge the powers of the laity with respect to the conduct of Divine worship in the parish churches. The principal feature of the scheme propounded by the noble Lord was the formation in each parish of an elective council to advise with the clergy men upon matters of parochial interest. The motion was seconded by Mr. Copper-Temple and supported by Mr. Bulley and Mr. Hughes; but the proposal did not find favour with Mr. Hope, who asserted that in the Church of England, especially in large towns, the congregational is superseding the parochial system. Mr. Gladstone accepted the proposition that it was desirable to modify the sole and absolute authority of the clergymen as it now existed, but declined to commit himself to any of the details of the method by which parochial councils should be constituted. On the part of the Government, he readily assented to the introduction of the bill, which Lord Sandon had intimated that he did not intend to press further during the present Session; and it was accordingly brought in and read the first time.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

Colonel SYKES called attention to the grievances of Indian officers, moving a resolution on the subject; and was supported by members on both sides of the House.

Mr. GRANT-DUFF clearly, and indeed decidedly, intimated that the officers in question must not expect any reconsideration of their claims, which he maintained, had been fully and liberally met; and

Mr. GLADSTONE pointed out that, whatever might be thought as to the grievances complained of, the resolution proposed by the gallant member for Aberdeen could not, in its terms, be accepted, because it did not correctly represent what had been done in the matter.

Colonel SYKES, however, insisted upon taking a division, when he defeated the Government, and carried his motion by a majority of 21–113 to 92—the result of which was received with loud cheers.

SUPERSESSION OF BRITISH COLONELS.

The next matter that came before the House was a complaint by Colonel Anson, on the part of the Colonels of the British Army, that they are being superseded in promotion by Colonels of the Indian Army. Upon this subject the Government proved less obdurate than upon the previous one; and they readily consented to the appointment of the Select Committee for which the gallant gentleman had asked.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Rylands, seconded by Mr. Birley, moved the second reading of the Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill, and Mr. Alderman Lawrence was speaking against it when the debate was adjourned at a quarter before six.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Medical Act (1858) Amendment and the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill passed through Committee.

The Attorneys and Solicitors' Remuneration and the Churchwardens' Liabilities Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Metropolitan Board of Works Bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill. On clause 9 Mr. Corrane moved an addition to the effect that in the event of an inquiry, made on the application of the managers of any elementary school, failing to satisfy persons aggrieved, they may demand a poll; and if the voters in favour of the formation of a school board do not exceed one third of the total number no requisition for a school board shall issue within twelve months. Mr. Forster could not see what advantage could be gained by delaying the requisition for twelve months under the circumstances stated, and saw no reason for interfering with the principle of the bill, which was to acknowledge efficiency where it existed and compelling the requisite provision wherever it was shown to be needed. The amendment was negatived without a division. Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth moved an amendment to clause 9 with a view of extending the period for the provision of school accommodation after the issue of the final notice, from the time meant by the word "forthwith" to a period not exceeding six months. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Forster, who, however, was willing to concede the words, "within such time, not exceeding six months, as may be limited by such notice." This was assented to by Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; and the amendment suggested by Mr. Forster was acceded to, and the clause as amended was ordered to stand part of the bill.

Mr. Forster moved an addition to clause 10, giving power to the educational department, on the application of the body who, if there were a school-board in one district would elect the board, to cause the formation of a school-board, and to send a requisition to such board as if they had published a final notice. Mr. Samuelson moved an amendment to the above, the effect of which would be to give the education department the power of making the order referred to on the application of twenty inhabitant householders. Mr. Forster resisted the proposed alteration of his motion, and, after some discussion, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 186. The clause as amended was agreed to.

Clauses 11 were struck out, and clauses 12 and 13 were agreed to.

On clause 14, relating to the management of schools by school boards, Sir S. Northcote moved an amendment, his object being to restore the clause as it was when the bill was first introduced, so far as allowing perfect liberty in respect to religious teaching in the rate-aided schools, as well as the freedom of withdrawal. Mr. Pease thought the Government had acted wisely in making the alterations alluded to. Lord J. Manners supported the amendment. Mr. W. E. Forster defended the course the Government had taken, and pointed out the difficulties they would have had to contend with had they insisted upon religious education in the schools, and also if they had established perfectly insectarian teaching. Mr. Beresford-Hope said that he was very much disappointed by the explanation of the right hon. gentleman, because dogmatic teaching under any form was unnecessary and undesirable. Mr. Dixon opposed the clause. Mr. Gladstone defended the clause, and said that the Government had been entirely influenced by the feeling of the country in what that they had proposed. The Government had made every concession that they possibly could, and he believed that if the bill were carried into law it would give general contentment. Mr. Disraeli observed that Mr. Gladstone had not proposed the amendment or given any reason why it should not be adopted. He had understood that freedom of religious teaching was to be the principle of the Government bill, and the amendment of his right hon. friend proposed nothing more. The Committee divided—For the amendment, 95; against it, 252; majority, 157.

After further discussion, the Chairman reported progress.



SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

THIS is not a cool subject for summer, or a pleasant one at any time; and a topic not very distantly related to it was referred to, last week, in these columns; but it is one of great interest to large numbers of men, women, and children. It happens just now to be under the consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons, and it is a matter of which the general public know comparatively little.

It is one of the advantages of a Parliament pledged to follow a great popular leader upon all Imperial questions, that they will be likely to seek opportunities, as the phrase is, of "ventilating" their peculiar views on minor questions, and will be allowed to do it; the liberty being, not to put too fine a point upon it, the price, in part, of their conformity in things more serious. The Committee on Steam-Boiler Explosions is a Committee directed to a really useful purpose, and it promises not to end in smoke.

We are informed by expert witnesses at the inquest that the flaw in the axletree of the truck which caused the terrible accident at Newark the other day was one which had been growing for a long time, and of such a character that no ordinary inspection could have detected it. It may be so; but why should there not be extraordinary inspection of material upon the strength of which extraordinary risks are run? The truth is, very much depends in these matters upon the caution and apprehensiveness of individuals. Where one man will scent imminent danger, and move heaven and earth till all be put to rights, another will find everything right and tight, and write you any number of reports to say so. And the facts correspond. If the point could be insisted on practically, inspectors ought to be nervous men; but one thing is clear, they ought to be disinterested men. This is the strong point in favour of Government inspection in cases where life and limb are concerned. Colonel Yolland, the engineer of the Board of Trade, very frequently reports against level crossings on railways, and perhaps unnecessarily; at all events, his reports are often, not to say usually, overruled by Committees of the House of Commons sitting on railway bills; and level crossings, which he affirms to be dangerous, are allowed and passed. But an inspector like Colonel Yolland errs on the right side, and the more we have of inspection which has "a quick eye to see" the better.

In mines we all know that some of the men will not take the very precautions which would save life, and that they will and do play tricks of the most dangerous kind. This is pretty much a matter of the nerves, and better education would tend to make the men more apprehensive in the right direction. On railways any man who uses his eyes may perceive that there is a frightful amount of recklessness among the officials. Has no reader of these lines ever seen a man up in a signal-box with a girl, a pot of beer, and a pack of cards? In Cornwall it seems that a terrible amount of loss of life accrues from the bursting of steam-boilers, because the bold Cornishman will not believe that the hooping of the flues strengthens them. All over the country there is a carelessness in the use of steam machinery which is only equalled by the greed and ignorance of some of the people concerned. In order to save fuel, boilers are worked at a pressure upon the square inch which would not only have astounded Boulton and Watt, but is startling even in these fast times. It is proposed to apply compulsory inspection as a remedy. Shocking as the fact may be, it appears to be true that there are in the course of a year more accidents from steam-boiler explosions than from railway mishaps, with much more loss of life; in fact, that seventy persons are killed in a year from these causes, to say nothing of the widows and orphans; and that these horrible results are largely caused by the refusal of greedy machine users to have their boilers properly set right, even when the imminent danger to life and limb is pointed out to them.

It is not uninteresting to observe that, if we are correctly informed, the system of merely insuring steam-boilers for fixed sums works rather as a premium upon recklessness than otherwise. It costs so much more to inspect steam-boilers properly that you can actually insure them, at the present percentage of the risk, for a very much less sum than you can overlook them properly for. It is to be hoped that the Committee which is now sitting upon the question may end in making the plan of the Manchester Steam-Users' Association general throughout the country, and that the Government may see its way, without interfering with freedom of trade, to do something in a matter which lies so clearly within its province. When one of the great engines of civilisation and "progress" is found to drag after it a dreary train of killed and wounded, of widows and orphans, we are reminded that "peace hath her" defeats as well as her "victories"—no less than war. It is a melancholy subject, and one which raises the most perplexing of questions.

MR. FREDERICK VIZETELLY was drowned at an early hour on Thursday morning while bathing at Margate. The body has been recovered.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The medals and prizes won by the successful pupils of this school (of which the Rev. C. W. Williams, D.D., is the Principal and Head Master) were distributed on Wednesday, in St. George's Hall, in the presence of a large audience. The distribution was followed by a number of speeches from the pupils, which were much applauded. Marquis Camden was in the chair.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has communicated to the directors of the Workmen's International Exhibition, through the Prime Minister, that she will become the patroness of the exhibition; and that, should her health permit, she will at some period visit it. The directors are in hopes that her Majesty herself will open the exhibition, or, should she be unable to gratify her subjects in this particular, that she will direct some member of the Royal family to perform the ceremony on her behalf.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has caused a letter to be written to Major D'Arcy, one of a number of gentlemen by whom his Royal Highness and the Princess were invited to Ballinasloe at the approaching Agricultural Show, conveying his "deep regret that, owing to the absence of himself and the Princess from England at that period, it will not be in their power to avail themselves of an invitation which it would have afforded them so much gratification to have accepted."

TUESDAY was the thirty-second anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, the ceremony having taken place on June 28, 1838.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has forwarded to Colonel Henderson, through Baron Beaulieu, a donation of £25 to the funds of the Metropolitan Police Orphanage.

THE DUCHESS OF MADRID, on Monday, gave birth to a son at Vevey, where she is residing with her husband, the Duke of Madrid, the Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Ohio with reference to the forthcoming Christian Conference in New York. His Grace expresses the deep interest which he feels in the proceedings, and earnestly trusts that the Divine blessing may guide all who take part in the discussions.

THE RIGHT HON. HUGH CHILDERS, M.P., has been staying at Bedwell, Mr. Hanbury's seat in Herefordshire, since he left town on Saturday last.

MR. BRIGHT'S improvement continues rapidly, and there is every prospect of his speedy restoration to health. The right hon. gentleman has obtained great benefit from constant riding exercise.

LORD JUSTICE GIFFARD is so seriously ill as to be confined to his room. About ten years ago his Lordship suffered from a similar attack, from which he recovered after an abstention from business of three months.

THE ARCHDEACON OF LONDON is dangerously ill at his residence in the Charterhouse.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. M. JAMES has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal, in the place of the late Lord Justice Selwyn. Mr. J. Bacon, Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, will, it is stated, succeed Sir W. M. James as Vice-Chancellor, uniting, however, with the functions of Vice-Chancellor his present bankruptcy jurisdiction.

MR. G. O. TREVELYAN, M.P. for the Hawick Boroughs, has resigned the office of one of the Lords of the Admiralty in consequence of his being conscientiously unable to vote in favour of the increased grant to denominational schools provided in the Elementary Education Bill of the Government.

A LIBERAL CANDIDATE, Mr. Hugh Powel Price, of Castle Madoc, has already been announced for the vacancy caused in the representation of Brecknock by the removal of Lord Hyde to the Upper House on the death of his father, the Earl of Clarendon. Mr. Price is the present High Sheriff for the county. He contested Brecon in the last election but one, when he was defeated by Mr. Howel Gwyn.

MR. E. J. STONE, F.R.S., first assistant at the Greenwich Observatory, has been appointed Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER distributed the prizes at the annual gathering of the Commercial Travellers' Schools, last Saturday. The principal feature of the proceedings was an announcement that Mr. George Moore proposes to give a University scholarship of the value of £75.

THE EARL OF ROMNEY presided, on Tuesday, at the annual inspection of the Marine Society's boys on board the training-ship Warspite, off Woolwich. Up to the close of last year the number of lads who had been provided for through the agency of this organisation was 56,276.

THE HON. SOCIETY OF LINCOLN'S INN has appointed Mr. R. P. Amphyte, Q.C., M.P., to be a member of the Council of Law Reporting, in the room of Mr. Daniel, Q.C., who has retired.

OF THE CROPS IN ALL PARTS OF ULSTER most encouraging accounts are received, the flax crop, in particular, being favourably spoken of.

THE PREBEND OF BISHOPSTONE, in Salisbury Cathedral, vacant by the promotion of the Right Rev. Dr. Fraser to the Bishopric of Manchester, has been filled up by the collation to it of the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, Vicar of Bishop's Lavington, Wiltshire, by the Bishop of Salisbury.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP of 1869, it is now definitely ascertained, is very largely in excess of what it was estimated to be.

BREAD MADE FROM WHEAT OF THE PRESENT YEAR, grown in Algeria, has appeared within the last few days in several bakers' shops in Paris.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT has granted permission to carry the China submarine cable to Shanghai, provided the end is not landed.

ABOUT TWELVE HUNDRED EMIGRANTS left the Victoria Docks last Saturday for Quebec, in the steam-ships Ganze and Tweed. The greater portion of the expenses of 130 of the party had been paid by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster.

PETER BARRETT, the Irish Fenian, charged with attempting to murder Captain Lambert, has just undergone a third trial in Dublin. On the two former occasions the juries could not agree. On Saturday, however, the third jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

AS THE PADDLE-STEAMER BRITANNIA was passing Shields harbour, on Tuesday morning, on her route from Newcastle to Leith, she fired her customary gun to announce her departure from the Tyne. From some cause the gun burst, blowing away the left arm of the boatswain. He was conveyed to the Newcastle Infirmary, where he lies in a dangerous condition.

THE GREAT ROSE SHOW of the season took place, last Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, some 18,000 visitors being present. The show was in every respect a splendid one, and several hundreds of varieties of roses were exhibited, varying in tint from pink to scarlet and from white almost to black. A large number of prizes were given, and some specially for table decorations for *diner à la Russe*, of which there were some excellent examples that attracted great attention from the ladies.

AN EXPLOSION occurred at Furwood Mills, Chadderton, near Middleton junction, Manchester, on Monday morning, by which two men, named Robert Taylor, aged thirty-seven, and Samuel Barlow, seventeen, lost their lives. When the explosion took place the steam-gauge indicated a pressure of 65 lb.

THE OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLL AT BRISTOL was made on Monday. The Sheriff announced that 7816 votes had been recorded for Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, and 7238 for Mr. Sholto Vere Hare, giving the former a majority of 575.

THE PRIZES TO THE BOYS ON BOARD THE CHICHESTER training-ship were, on Wednesday, distributed by Lord Shaftesbury, who was accompanied by Lady Victoria Ashley, Mr. Macgregor, and others who take an interest in the success of the system carried out on board the vessel.

CHIATAKI, a brigand chief, and six of his followers, have been killed by Turkish soldiers, near Janina.

THE RESULT OF THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET-MATCH, which was brought to a close on Tuesday evening, was a victory for Cambridge. The respective scores were 353 and 351.

A DWARF NAMED WILLIAM SALLETT, aged thirty-two, and only 31 in height, who has been publicly exhibited in England and France for some time, having fallen into ill-health, and his family and himself being in a state of destitution, has been admitted into Bethnal-green Workhouse. He is said to be in a dying state.

A TERRIBLE FIRE took place on Wednesday morning at Oxford. A tobacconist's shop in St. Aldate's street was discovered to be on fire; but,

THE LATE  
EARL OF CLARENDON,  
K.G., ETC.

WITH the single exception of Mr. Gladstone himself, there is not a member of the great Liberal party whose loss will be more keenly felt than that of Lord Clarendon, who died somewhat suddenly at six o'clock on Monday morning, and who has been for more than thirty years one of the most influential of our public men, both at home and abroad, where his name is regarded with more than ordinary respect. Though he never had a seat in the House of Commons, he held a variety of offices in the Government, from almost the lowest to almost the highest; in all of which he displayed abilities of a very high order.

The Right Hon. George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, of Clarendon, near Salisbury, and Baron Hyde, of Hindon, in the county of Wilts, K.G., G.C.B., &c., was born in London, on Jan. 26, 1800. He was the oldest son of the late Hon. George Villiers (who died in March, 1827), by the Hon. Teresa Parker, daughter of John, first Lord Boringdon, and sister of the first Earl of Morley. He succeeded to the family honours, as fourth Earl, in December, 1838, upon the death of his uncle, John Charles, third Earl. He entered the diplomatic service at an early age, and was attached to the Embassy at St. Petersburg as far back as the year 1820. Three years later he was appointed a Commissioner of Excise, and was employed in Ireland for two or three years—we believe in 1827-9—in arranging the union of the English and Irish Excise Boards. In 1831 he was sent to France for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty. In discharging the duties of these, comparatively speaking, subordinate posts, he showed so much judgment, discretion, and energy that, in September, 1833, he was accredited by Lord Grey's Administration as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid. His residence in Spain in that capacity was coincident with the warfare which raged in that unfortunate country between the Queen's party, or Constitutionalists—known also as Christinos—and the adherents of the Pretender, Don Carlos. He was largely instrumental in procuring, in April, 1834, the signature of the treaty concluded in London, which was known as the "Quadruple Alliance," on account of the four contracting parties, England, France, Spain, and Portugal. The object of this treaty was the pacification of the two kingdoms of the Peninsula: under its articles Spain and Portugal mutually engaged to assist



THE LATE LORD CLARENDON, K.G., G.C.B., ETC.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS)

each other in the task of expelling from their respective territories Don Carlos and Don Miguel. France bound herself to second their efforts in any way she could, and England undertook to co-operate by employing a naval force on the Portuguese and Spanish coasts. Such being the case, the position of the British Envoy at Madrid became one of extreme difficulty and delicacy,

the more so as France showed herself, if not lukewarm in the matter, at least so far less disposed than England to take active measures in support of the objects of the Alliance. The advice of Mr. Villiers, therefore, was eagerly sought, and received with corresponding deference by the Spanish Government. It was also mainly through his efforts that England was successful in negotiating with Spain a treaty for the more effectual abolition of the slave trade in the Spanish colonies—a measure to which that most Christian Government up to that time had refused to listen, but which, as soon as it was ratified, was hailed with delight by the philanthropists of this country.

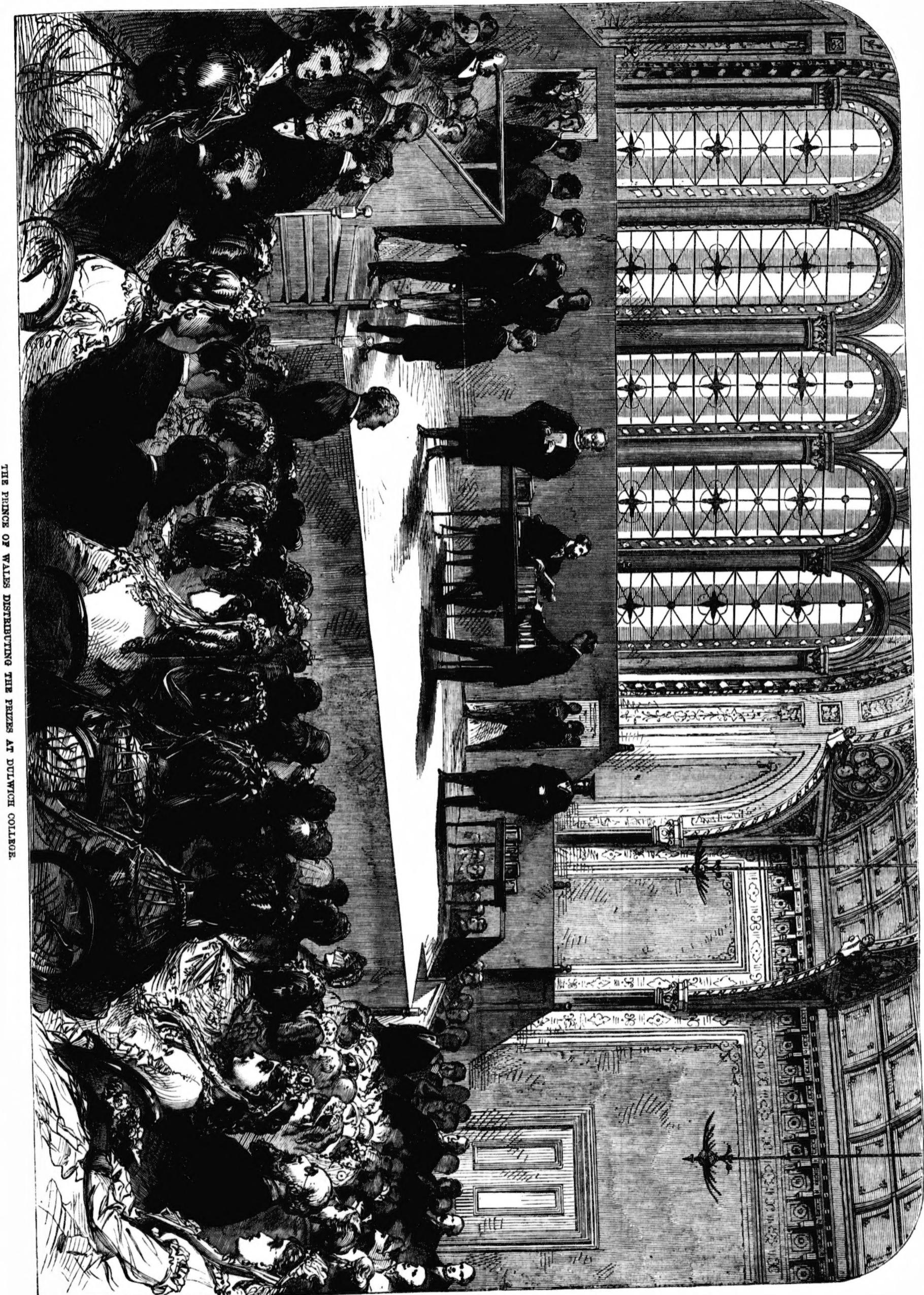
The services of Mr. Villiers in his diplomatic capacity were cordially approved by Lord Melbourne, then at the head of the Government at home, who conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of the Bath; while Lord Palmerston, at that time Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his place in the House of Commons, on April 19, 1837, bore personal witness to the fact "that the respect Spain entertained for this country was very much owing to the able and judicious conduct of the British Minister at Madrid; and that the high character which that Minister had personally established, joined with the good faith which the British Government had observed in its dealings, had, indeed, rendered the character of an Englishman a passport through Spain."

At the beginning of the year 1839, having recently succeeded to his uncle's title, Lord Clarendon resigned his post at Madrid, and returned to London to take his seat in the House of Lords. In the month of July following, the conduct of the British Government and their representative in Spain having been severely commented upon by the late Lord Londonderry, a speech was elicited from Lord Clarendon, which proved that, though not, of course, an accomplished debater, he could state a case so clearly and effectively as to command the attention and the sympathy of his audience.

In the following January, upon some changes being effected in Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, Lord Clarendon was appointed to succeed Lord Duncannon in the office of Lord Privy Seal, and in the October of the same year he succeeded Lord Holland in the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. There is not, however, much to say about him in either of those not very laborious or very responsible posts, except that as a Cabinet Minister he rendered good service to the feeble Administration of which he had become a member so shortly before its fall. In little more than a year and a half after his joining the Cabinet came the



THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE: DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY.—(SEE PAGE 3.)



THE PRINCE OF WALES DISTRIBUTING THE PRIZES AT DULWICH COLLEGE.

general election of July, 1841; the resignation of the Whig Government followed only a few weeks later, and the accession of Sir Robert Peel and the Conservatives to power with a majority of nearly hundred votes in the House of Commons.

Having been at all times favourable to the principles of free trade, as soon as he saw that Sir Robert Peel was becoming convinced of their truth, Lord Clarendon, though firmly adhering to his own party, gave a hearty support to the commercial policy which that statesman inaugurated. Of the repeal, the total repeal, of the corn laws there had never been a more stanch and persistent advocate than his brother, Mr. Charles Pelham Villiers, the member for Wolverhampton; and when that crowning act of legislation was brought forward for discussion in the House of Peers Lord Clarendon accompanied his vote for the measure by a speech of great ability. It was but natural, therefore, that on the return of the Liberals to office, in 1846, with Lord John Russell at their head, Lord Clarendon was appointed President of the Board of Trade, and in the following year he was intrusted with the important post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In spite of the famine, caused by the failure of the potato crop, which, having begun in 1846, in 1847 was almost universal, he entered on his Viceroyalty under the most favourable auspices. His nomination was considered as one of the most popular appointments made by the new Premier; and he at once exerted himself to mitigate the sufferings of the people by organising machinery for their relief, and for administering that relief in such a way as to give full effect at once to the contributions of private charity and to the beneficent intentions of the Legislature. His popularity, it is true, was to some extent diminished by the agitation of the "Young Ireland" party, who were tempted to the very verge of treason by the success of the Paris revolution in February, 1848; and the "veneration" and "worship" of the Celtic part of the population gave way to another set of feelings towards him, both personally and officially, when Mr. Smith O'Brien, having risen in arms against the Queen, was ignominiously defeated in a cabbage-garden, arrested, tried for high treason, and condemned to death. The sentence, however, as our readers will remember, was subsequently commuted to transportation for life—a punishment to which O'Brien's fellow-conspirators, Messrs. Meagher and Mitchell, were also sentenced. It is much to Lord Clarendon's credit that he was able in such troubled times to vindicate the law without appealing to the Legislature for any extraordinary coercive powers. It will be remembered also that, in suppressing these seditions outbreaks among the misguided Celtic peasantry, Lord Clarendon most wisely declined the proffered services of the Orange lodges. With similar firmness and impartiality, shortly afterwards, he superseded Lord Roden and two other members of Orange lodges in the commission of the peace on account of the "untoward" affair in the pass of Dolly's Brae. His conduct as Lord Lieutenant in this transaction was severely questioned at the time in the House of Peers, not only by Lord Roden's friends but by the late Lord Derby; but Lord Clarendon's reply was a masterly vindication of the impartial policy pursued by the Irish Executive.

That, in spite of his supercession of Lord Roden as a magistrate, Lord Clarendon did not lose the respect even of Lord Roden's champion, Lord Derby himself, was very markedly shown, as we shall see, on a subsequent occasion. In February, 1858, he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, that post being vacated by Lord John Russell, after he had held it scarcely two months; and it fell to his lot in this capacity to direct the several intricate and difficult negotiations of the British Government with France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, which the Russian war entailed. When the Aberdeen Ministry fell, in the spring of 1855, Lord Derby was commanded by her Majesty to construct a Cabinet; and on this occasion the Tory chief expressed a strong desire to leave the direction of Foreign Affairs in the hands of Lord Clarendon. Lord Derby was unable to form a Cabinet, and Lord Palmerston, who then succeeded to the helm, in re-forming the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen, very naturally handed back the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to Lord Clarendon, who in that capacity and as British Plenipotentiary signed the treaty of peace which was negotiated in Paris at the commencement of the following year. His services on that occasion elicited the highest praise both in Parliament and from the press; and it was said that he was offered, but declined, the coronet of a Marquis. He continued to hold the direction of foreign affairs until the retirement of his chief, in 1858. In 1864 he rejoined Lord Palmerston's third Ministry as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; but resumed his former post as Foreign Secretary in the following year, under the Administration of Lord Russell. Remaining out of office with his party during Lord Derby's last Ministry and that of Mr. Disraeli, he returned, in December, 1868, on the formation of the Gladstone Cabinet, to the office which he held to the last, and with which his name will hereafter be chiefly identified.

The retrospect of so long a public and official life as that of Lord Clarendon is full of instruction and interest. Four times in succession did he fill the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Gladstone's is the sixth Liberal Cabinet in which he held a prominent post. For nearly half a century he has taken a part more or less direct in the diplomatic service of the country; and his name therefore is well known in every Court and capital of the world. His principal qualification for the posts he filled was, perhaps, his unwarred industry. Probably there never was a harder worker. He wrote with extraordinary facility as well as felicity, and his correspondence embraced all sorts and conditions of men, and included in its range every variety of subject. He was an admirable talker, and, what is possibly equally rare, a most patient listener. If anything were to be learnt from the most tedious visitor, he suppressed all signs of weariness, followed him through every irrelevant excursion, brought him back dexterously to the point, and elicited the one grain of worth from whole bushels of chaff. But we should do him injustice if we enlarged only on his rare power of listening. He was a master of the art of conversation. No man was more gay, more "light in hand," none more full of happy illustrations, of pleasant anecdote collected in a wide experience of society; no one could put a whole argument into an epigram more neatly, or, where the occasion required, could deliver himself with greater weight of authority. Lord Chesterfield described the great Duke of Marlborough as secure of victory whenever he could meet his opponent, either in the field or the Cabinet, and Lord Clarendon was equally persuasive. Many a difficult question, with Sovereigns as well as Ministers, was debated over a cigar, and the advantage generally rested with Lord Clarendon. It was his misfortune that he was never in the House of Commons. In that great school of eloquence he would have learnt the power of making the keen wit and exquisite facility of illustration which shone so brightly in private, influence a large assembly and command the sympathies of his countrymen. In the Lords there is not much scope for eloquence; and, though he was never deficient when a course of policy had to be explained or defended, and could hold his own on such occasions even against such giants as Lord Derby or Lord Ellenborough, he seldom intruded upon that apathetic audience, which, much as it relishes intellectual attainments in private, seems always to discourage the display of them in its debates. But, by those whose good fortune it has been to know Lord Clarendon in the unrestrained intercourse of private life, he will ever be remembered, not only as the great Minister, the intimate friend of Sovereigns, and the depository of their confidences; but as the most genial of companions and the stanchest of friends, ever ready to cheer by his sympathy or to assist by advice derived from an almost unexampled experience and a most intimate knowledge of mankind and of affairs. By them his memory will be long cherished, and they will not fail to hand down to a succeeding generation the record of the qualities which in their time have won such high distinction for him whom the elders among them preferred to call "George Villiers."

Sprung from the brother of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, Lord Clarendon traced his descent in the female line from Edward Hyde, the celebrated Lord Chancellor Clarendon of the time of Charles II. (who was the grandfather of two Queens Consort of England), through the granddaughter of Henry, last Earl of Clarendon of that line, who married the Hon. Thomas Villiers, a younger son of William, second Earl of Jersey. This Thomas Villiers was, in 1776, created Earl of Clarendon, and he was grandfather of the Minister now deceased. His Lordship, who was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1840, and nominated a Knight of the Garter in 1849, married, on June 3, 1839, Lady Catherine Grimston, eldest daughter of James, first Earl of Verulam, and widow of Mr. John Foster Barham. By this marriage he had several children, of whom three sons and three daughters survive. One of his daughters is Lady Skelmersdale, another is the wife of the Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, M.P., brother of Lord Derby; and the third is married to Mr. Odo W. L. Russell. He is succeeded in the family title and estates by his eldest surviving son, Edward, Lord Hyde, M.P. for Brecknock. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1867. His Lordship, who now becomes fifth Earl of Clarendon, is a Deputy Lieutenant for Warwickshire.

It only remains to add that one of his Lordship's brothers, the late Hon. Henry Montagu Villiers, was for some years Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and afterwards Bishop, in succession, of Carlisle and of Durham; and that another brother, the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, many years M.P. for Wolverhampton, long Advocate-General, and afterwards Chief Commissioner of Poor Laws, was one of the earliest and ablest advocates of the repeal of the Corn Laws in the days when, for the most part, even Whig noblemen and gentlemen were disposed to support agricultural protection. His sister, Lady Theresa, was well known as the wife of Mr. Thomas H. Lister, and afterwards of the late Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, M.P.

#### THE OPENING OF NEW DULWICH COLLEGE.

June 21, was a gala day at Dulwich. On June 21, 1619, the Great Seal of England was affixed to letters patent from King James I., giving license to Edward Alleyn to establish a college in Dulwich to "endure and remain for ever," and to be called the College of God's Gift. On June 21, 1870, a new college, a modern development and extension of the old charity, was formally opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The new buildings are entirely devoted to educational purposes, and they have accommodation for 600 or 700 boys. At present there are in the Upper School 300 pupils, and in the Lower 130. It was not only to formally open the new buildings, but also to distribute the prizes gained by the successful students, that the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Dulwich. As might have been expected, the pretty suburban district was in a flutter of excitement all the morning, in anticipation of the Royal guests it was about to entertain. Flags and streamers waved from many of the houses, and an unwonted bustle was to be observed in the usually quiet and deserted high street. The new college, which is some little distance beyond the old, is a very fine building, or rather group of buildings, in the "Northern Italian style of the thirteenth century," connected by covered cloisters, and containing a great hall, a library, a lecture theatre, laboratories, and class-rooms. This splendid educational establishment lies back some little distance from the road, and is surrounded by pleasure-gardens and pleasant meadows for the recreation of the pupils. It has been erected at a cost of £100,000, from the designs of Mr. Charles Barry, the foundation-stone having been laid on June 26, 1866. Long before noon on the 21st ult. the approaches to the college were thronged by eager sightseers in vehicles and on foot, who took up positions near the entrance gates, while a stream of elegantly-dressed visitors poured into the grounds, and so onward to the great hall, where the ceremony of the day was to take place. It was stated on the programmes that the proceedings would commence at one o'clock, but by a little after twelve a large number of guests had taken their places, and in another half hour there were no more places left to take. At about a quarter-past one a shout, faint and distant at first, but gradually deepening and coming nearer, indicated that the Royal party was approaching; while at the same time the National Anthem, played in the grounds by the band of the Coldstream Guards, caused the whole audience to rise expectant. In a few minutes more the Prince and Princess of Wales entered the hall, a very fine room with sitting accommodation for 800 persons, and took their seats in front of the platform. The business of the day commenced at once. A commemoration ode, in which telling reference was made to the distinguished visitors, was delivered; then followed a scene from "Troilus and Cressida," and one from Racine's "Plaideurs," in which a couple of canine performers fairly shared the applause with the other actors. The distribution of prizes then took place, the Prince of Wales undertaking this part of the day's labours, aided by the Head Master, Dr. Carver, who in a brief speech thanked his Royal Highness for attending, and spoke in very hopeful terms of the present position and future prospects of the college. This was the most interesting part of the day's proceedings. As the little fellows—and they were mostly little—came up one by one to receive the reward of their assiduity it was agreeable to notice the expression on their faces—the shyness and timidity in some instances, the boyish resolution in others, the unmistakable gratification in all. The prizes distributed, some more recitations were given, and then most of the party proceeded to another part of the building, where a luncheon had been prepared in very elegant style. Here the Prince, breaking the silence which, to the great annoyance of many of the visitors, he had hitherto maintained, responded to the toast of his health, proposed by the chairman, Dr. Rogers. His Royal Highness said that he had been much gratified by the manner in which the pieces had been delivered, and wished success to the college and happiness to the pupils. Great changes had been effected in the college during the last ten years. He hoped that it would some day become a really great school, and every year receive more and more scholars. His Royal Highness concluded by proposing the health of the master, which Dr. Carver responded to in appropriate terms. The Prince and Princess of Wales shortly afterwards took their departure, having engagements elsewhere; but the company remained awhile longer at table, and various other toasts were proposed and responded to with much animation and good feeling. The Prince and Princess left the grounds in an open carriage at about a quarter-past four, their departure, like their arrival, being the signal for much enthusiasm.

A few particulars, which we copy from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as to the future management of the college will be of interest:—"We all know how Alleyn endowed a college in the reign of James I. with a landed estate of £800 a year, and we have all heard how, in spite of every kind of mismanagement and neglect, the revenues rose till they were about ten times that value a few years since. Of course the usefulness of the college did not at all expand in proportion with its revenue. It was a snug close borough for a few, and they kept it very close indeed. The land which was to give 40s. a year to each of its pauper pensioners increased so much in value that the "paupers" used to get £150 per annum; and, which, being a very pleasant addition to other sources of income, led to all sorts of artifices to secure so welcome a solace for genteel penury. The school, as a school, was worthless. Land was jobbed away, leases were granted to friends on almost any terms, till God's gift College became a synonym for a gross abuse of charitable endowments. At last the Government interfered, and the old system was swept away, the then master and wardens being pensioned off at a cost of some £6000 a year which the college revenues have still to pay. In spite of all this the revenues have gone on increasing. After the erection of the Crystal Palace the college lands in the neighbourhood were still more sought after for building purposes. The income

of the college is now about £20,000 a year. Dulwich College is, in fact, already the most richly endowed public school in the kingdom. It may be assumed, however, that it will not be allowed to become much richer, as its surplus revenues will be used in aid of other great public schools, or affiliated establishments in the City. Under the old régime there was an Upper and a Lower School, or, more properly speaking, a Senior and a Junior School. To the Junior School all boys living in the parishes of Camberwell, St. Luke, St. Botolph, and St. Saviour could be admitted on payment of £1 or £2 per annum, according to age. The charge for admission to the Upper School was higher, and in the case of boys not residing in those parishes very much higher. As a matter of course, however, the boys residing in the City parishes did not and could not use a day school so far off as Dulwich, so that only boys of Camberwell and Dulwich went there.

"With the new buildings, however, reforms have come which we will briefly describe. The Lower School remains as it was in the old college buildings, and the boys of the parishes we have named will have the same privileges as before. But it is almost decided that an affiliated school shall soon be established in the City, in order to give boys in the City parishes those educational advantages at low terms which their fellows in Camberwell now enjoy almost exclusively. In the Lower School a thoroughly sound education is given in the usual commercial branches, and in French, drawing, and Latin—the latter course stopping at Horace and Virgil. No Greek is taught in the Lower School. In the Lower School there are, besides other prizes, no less than eight school scholarships of the value of £20 given annually, and the boys who win these must pass by right of competition to the Upper School, when they join the junior section. For boys under twelve the charge is only £12 per annum, and this includes everything. For boys over twelve and under sixteen in the Senior School it is £15. No boys above sixteen years of age are admitted. In the Upper School Greek is taught, but it is not a necessity that any boy should learn it. Before he passes from the Lower School he must be well up in Latin and French, and in the Upper School his parents may determine whether he is to learn Greek, German, or Italian, as likely to be most useful to him in after life. There will be special classes for those whose parents may intend them for chemists, engineers, or students at Woolwich. In the Upper School there are no less than eight scholarships at the Universities, of the value of £50 each, open for yearly competition, and both the number and value of these academic prizes are soon to be increased. This is a liberal course for a great collegiate school, the lowest charge in which is £1 a year and its highest only £15.

"Our description of the new arrangements for the college would hardly be complete if we failed to point out that arrangements are made for the boys dining in the central hall. They can have an ample dinner of roast and boiled meat, with two vegetables, bread at discretion, and roly-poly pudding for 8d. This is a charge which is actually less than the cost to the college, but the yearly deficiency is met out of its revenues; of course the dining is not compulsory, and boys can bring their own dinners or luncheons if they choose. Elder boys whose parents wish it can have a glass of porter or ale, which, of course, is extra. The senior boys, after playing cricket, are allowed another glass of beer, but no more. There is a little confectioner's shop, too, in the buttery, where the boys can buy their tarts, apples, &c., more cheaply than outside. These may seem trifles, but at least they show the consideration and thoughtfulness which have inspired all the arrangements of the college. Many of these reforms and improvements are due to the Head Master, Dr. Carver.

"At present there are about 150 boys in the Lower School, and about 300 in the Upper. Now that there is accommodation, it is expected that before the end of the year there will be in all about 700 or 800. There is provision made for about fifty boarders. The cost of these, including school fees, will be about £55 a year."

**METROPOLITAN DRINKING-FOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION.**—The eleventh annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association was held, last Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's—the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., in the chair. The report of the committee states that there are now 130 fountains and troughs under the care of the society. The Grand Junction and several other water companies make free grants of water for all fountains and troughs erected on their mains. The ordinary donations for the year amounted to £164; the special donations to £194; and annual subscriptions, £881. On March 31 there was a balance in hand of £246, which has, however, since been expended. The chairman said that he attributed the improvements which had been made in the transit of animals by railway mainly to the existence of that institution. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., seconded by Mr. Smithies, and carried unanimously.

**FLOATING TELEGRAPH STATION.**—When the first Atlantic telegraph failed, considerable study was devoted by scientific men to the discovery of means by which relief might be afforded to the stretch of line which was to extend from the coast of Ireland to Newfoundland. Among others who directed their attention to the subject was Captain John Moody, late managing director of the Goole Steam Shipping Company, who has been for many years engaged in superintending the building of steam and sailing vessels. The result of Captain Moody's application is the production of a flat-bottomed boat or launch, now lying in the Thames, off Grays. This was inspected on Tuesday by a party of scientific and nautical men. The vessel is intended to be moored by four anchors at any point where she can be useful either as a telegraph station, as a place of refuge, or as a light-ship. She is built of iron, something after the Minotaur fashion, and is provided with four water-tight chambers, which project in star-fashion from the centre. This naval structure draws but 12 in. of water, and her inventor claims for her not only perfect seaworthiness, but power of righting herself superior even to that of the air-chambered life-boats of the National Institution. The vessel is, in effect, an inhabitable buoy, and when securely moored would serve the purposes of a light-ship. Captain Moody would have one stationed some distance west of Valentia Island, off the coast of Kerry; another off Brest, and others east of the American coast, to receive Atlantic cables, and to be the means of transmitting early intelligence of and from ships at sea. The present experimental vessel has a breadth from ray to ray of 65 ft., and a circular hold of 12 ft. in depth. It would be quite practicable for a crew sufficient to manage a light-ship to find comfortable quarters on board, provided that the vessel is found to be perfectly trustworthy when stationed at anchor in a heavy sea. On this point Mr. Fox, Lloyd's agent at Southend, has reported that the vessel rode out a storm there in May without shipping a pint of water, at a time eighteen large steamers were unable to proceed on their voyage on account of the gale. On Tuesday the ship was rigged fore and aft, and in the short trip she made, with a mere breath of wind, on the reaches of the Thames off Grays, she was found to act, not only as well as could be expected in the case of a vessel which is intended to be stationary, but to be possessed in no small degree of the sailing qualities of a seagoing craft.

**CORRUPT PRACTICES BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.**—The Select Committee appointed to recommend what proceedings should be taken with respect to members of Parliament reported guilty of corrupt practices have issued their report. The Committee consisted of Mr. Disraeli, Sir George Grey, Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Russell Garney, and Mr. Bouverie. The Committee are of opinion that the present state of the law is far from satisfactory, and they conclude with the following recommendations:—"In the first place, it appears to us that there is no good reason for the distinction between those who are and those who are not candidates at an election, which is to be found in sections 43 and 45 of 31 and 32 Vict., cap. 125. Candidates, under section 43, are liable to be disqualified only for such bribery as, upon the trial of an election petition under the Act, may affect the election then in controversy; and even such bribery will only disqualify if it is established at the trial by the report of the Judge. A conviction upon a criminal prosecution in a court of law, for bribery as a candidate at any election whatever, would not disqualify, though if the offender had not been a candidate he would have been disqualified, upon such conviction, under section 45. We think it clear that this distinction ought not to continue. We therefore recommend the amendment of section 45, by omitting the words 'other than a candidate,' and describing in definite terms the legal proceedings in which the person accused shall be found guilty. We also recommend that section 14 of the Act 17 and 18 Vict., c. 102, should be amended, so as to enable a prosecution for corrupt practices (in any case in which lapse of time is not already, before the change of the law, a conclusive bar) to be commenced, not only within one year after the commission of the offence, but also within three months after the alleged offender shall have been reported guilty by any Judge upon an election petition, under 31 and 32 Vict., c. 125, or by any commission issued in accordance with 15 and 16 Vict., c. 57, and 31 and 32 Vict., c. 125. In this manner the mischief arising from reports of this nature not being followed up by proceedings against the parties inculpated may for the future be avoided, or at least materially diminished."

## THE LOUNGER.

ONE Cabinet Minister—to wit, Lord Clarendon, our Foreign Minister—is dead; and two others—Mr. Bright, the President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty—are *hors de combat*. We have, therefore, three departments without chiefs. This is remarkable, unprecedented, and extremely unfortunate at this juncture, when the Prime Minister has so much upon his hands. One almost trembles for Mr. Gladstone, lest he, too, thus over-weighted, should fail. But we must not think that he will fail. And here let me say there are no signs of failure discernible. Notwithstanding the severity

of his work, I never saw him more sprightly and cheerful. It is comfort to reflect that the heaviest part of his parliamentary work is done. That terrible Irish Land Bill is off his hands. True, the Lords have marred it; but we need not, nor does it, we may be sure, give him much concern. They passed their "amendments" by a score or two majority. The Commons will "disagree" to those amendments by a majority of at least a hundred. A hundred representatives of the people against some score or so of Peers, who can doubt that the result will be? The Education Bill will need, as it goes through Committee, a speech now and then from Mr. Gladstone, at the brunt of the fight Forster will have to bear. In a week I suppose this bill will be out of hand, and then our hard-worked Premier may begin to look forward to emancipation from his Parliamentary labour.

It has been said that Lord Clarendon belonged to the old school of diplomacy. Well, once he did, no doubt. But if that old corrupt school still exists, which looked upon diplomacy as a game in the playing of which trickery, circumvention, and something near akin to lying, were thought to be quite fair, Lord Clarendon certainly did not, of late, belong to it. Much has been said about Lord Clarendon in all sorts of papers; but one characteristic of his not been, I think, noticed—I mean his power to adapt himself to the times; or, in other words, his power of growth. If his Lordship had not possessed this power he could not have been, during the last four or five years, our Foreign Minister; for since Lord Palmerston's death a wonderful change has come over our foreign policy; and it is, to my mind, worthy of notice that an old man, bred in all the traditions of the old era, should so readily adapt himself to the new.

Whilst I am writing it is not settled who is to succeed Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office. It will be, I suppose, either Lord Granville or Lord Kimberley. I do not think it matters which. Both are good men, and neither, I believe, will be disposed to change the policy which now rules in Downing-street—I mean the policy of non-intervention, which is at present to a great extent the orthodox doctrine there; but rather to carry into practice this policy, as opportunities arise, still further. Everybody says that Mr. Chichester Fortescue wants a change. He is tired of that Irish office, as he well may be, for it is a troublesome place now; very different it must be to what it was when a certain Irish Secretary resigned because the pay (£4000 a year) was so great and the work was so little; or when another Irish Secretary, just appointed, asked the Prime Minister, "What shall I have to do?" and got the answer, "Take your salary and hold your tongue!" Even if Mr. Chichester Fortescue wants rest, he has earned it, and one would be glad to see him get it. In that case, who will be his successor? I promise you there has been a flutter among the expectants of office. I could name one or two who, ever since Lord Clarendon's death was announced, I dare to say, have been on the tip-toe of expectation. But I will not name them, though Rumour has whispered their names about freely; and I will tell you one reason why I will not name them. A friend of mine, holding a rather high official position, tells me that a paragraph in a paper announcing that Mr. So-and-So is likely to be appointed to a place damages rather than improves his chance of getting it. Then there is Mr. Trevelyan's place to be filled up. He was a Lord of the Admiralty (salary, £1000 a year), and threw up his place because, as he alleges, he could not swallow the Education Bill. If Mr. Trevelyan had not said himself that this is the reason—that is, if only Rumour had said it—one would have laughed incredulously at such a reason; and, even though he has said it, one cannot help thinking that there must be some other reason beside this, and that this is the reason which it is most convenient to give. Mind, I do not dispute the truth of the reason; by no means. The case, I take it, is something of this sort. I am invited to dine at a rather a trumpery party, to which I ought to go; but, fortunately, I have a cold, and so I simply write, "Very sorry cannot have the pleasure; but have such a bad cold," &c. Now the cold, in this case, is a sufficient reason, as I don't want to go; but, had I wished to go, the cold perhaps would not have been a sufficient reason.

The dignity of the House of Lords, as it seems to me, was somewhat compromised the other night, and that, too, by one of its gravest and most astute members. Lord Cairns is reported to have declared that he would "cut off his right hand" rather than have some clause or other in the Irish Land Bill become law—which particular clause I just now forget, and it don't matter. Surely this was a little too much in the "King Cambyses"—or John O'Connell—vein. Why did not the noble and learned Lord "go the whole hog," and, like his compatriot just named, announce his intention to "die on the floor of the House," instead of merely maiming himself there? Really, these Hibernians, even the soberest among them, are a little too much given to rant and rhodomantado in their speech. Supposing the Land Bill does become law, with the clause so obnoxious to Lord Cairns in it—a supposition very likely to be realised—what will his Lordship do then? Will he keep his promise, come down to the House armed with axe and chopping-block, and proceed to do execution upon his unoffending member? or will he forget his patriotic frenzy—I should rather say his partisan zeal—and quietly "accept the situation"? If the former, he will assuredly cut a rather ridiculous figure; if the latter, he will not enhance his reputation for senatorial wisdom. In either case he decidedly compromises their Lordships' dignity. Every way, such highflying tropes had better be avoided.

Mr. George Augustus Sala has written—as he is both well qualified and entitled to do—a loving and appreciative memoir of Charles Dickens. The substance of the book appeared in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* on the day following Dickens's death; but, at the instance of the publishers, Messrs. Routledge, the article has been amplified to four times its original length, and makes a very interesting brochure. The spirit in which Mr. Sala has done his work may be gathered from the following extract from the preface:

My constant aim, while Charles Dickens lay still unburied, as it is now, when he sleeps in the great Abbey and belongs to the history of the land, has been to suppress, as far as I possibly could, all mention of my personal dealings with him, dealings which have governed almost exclusively the tenor of my life. I was bold enough to say this last year in St. George's Hall, when Liverpool, the sister of London, feasted him. I am bold enough to repeat it in this place, where I am grieved for his death. He was my master; and, but for his friendship and encouragement, I should never have been a journalist or a writer of books. My first coherent production was published by him in 1851; the first £5 note I ever earned by literature came from his kind hand; I wrote for him, and for no other chief, for seven years. He sent me to Russia. We quarrelled (of course, I was in the wrong), and he laughingly forgave me my transgression, my debts, and my evil temper. He urged me to enter into the lists of journalism, and watched with interest my progress in the newspaper with which I have been connected for thirteen years, in which I have written nearly 3000 leading articles, and by whose proprietors I have been dispatched to almost every part of the world, with the treatment of a gentleman and the wages of an ambassador.

All this is exactly as it should be, except, perhaps, the concluding phrases, which seem to me to be just a *little* too much in the Bombastes style. However, Mr. Sala's little book is imbued with the blindest spirit, and, I am sure, will be read with eagerness by *ladies & co.*

I hear that Messrs. Moxon, of Dover-street, are now commencing one of the most courageous experiments that has been

made in the publishing world for many a year, by issuing, under the title of "Moxons' Popular Poets," a series of poets at the small sum of 3s. 6d. per volume. It must not be supposed, however, as I am assured, that excellence is in any way sacrificed to cheapness in the production of these books. Each volume is printed from type and on paper specially made for it, and is illustrated by engravings on steel, by first-class engravers, from drawings by some of our most eminent artists. All the volumes are edited and prefaced by an introductory memoir by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, whose name alone is a guarantee for the care and pains bestowed upon the purely literary portion of this undertaking. Lord Byron's poems, illustrated by Mr. F. M. Brown, is the pioneer of the series.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

Among the magazines which I have omitted is *London Society*, full, as usual, of gay pictures, and containing plenty of pleasant writing. The story, "Riddles of Love," appears to be really good; and one sympathises with the actress who is disgusted with the newspaper praises of her "personal attractions." How does Mrs. Rousby like the manner in which she is written about? How does Mr. Rousby like it? What can be more abominable, in its height, than that, when a lady appears as Rosalind or Imogen, all the country should be informed in type that the dress she wore was "eminently suited to the display of her personal attractions?" This is common "form" only with newspaper cads, of course. But, good Heavens! what a large family is that of the cads! Mr. Sidney Lanman Blanchard's quaint paper, "The Great Exodus of the Year 187—" by Macaulay's New Zealander," contains some really good hits.

Apropos, in the *Sunday Magazine*—an admirable periodical of its kind—there is an account of the life and labours of a clergyman at Lowestoft, which is obviously written by a lady. For why? Because the way in which the gentleman's seven feet of height, his good looks, and his great strength are treated, disclose the *fibre feminin*. There is a softness about it which would never have been felt by a man.

I was glad, Mr. Editor, to find a contribution of yours in another column pointing out to the gardening people how very badly they write—badly, that is, for the purposes of their readers. Mr. Shirley Hibberd is not, in the usual sense of the word, a "bad" writer, and the *Floral World* and the other magazine—the *Gardener's* something or other (*Chronicle* or *Magazine*)—edited by him are excellent periodicals; but they do not contain sufficiently simple instructions for people with small resources and little time on their hands. Not only does gardening, like everything else, alas! get into grooves, it insists upon its little technicalities. These are all very well among people who understand them (and who, no doubt, constitute the main public of these magazines); but there ought always to be plenty of easy reading for gardening folk with moderate ambitions and no love of intricate processes.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Owing to the engagement of Miss Bateman it was necessary to take "Little Em'ly" out of the *OLYMPIC* programme long before Little Em'ly had become a nuisance. She is a tractable and sweet-tempered young lady, and the multitudes in London this crowded season will no doubt take an opportunity of renewing acquaintance with the characters in "David Copperfield," now that "Little Em'ly" has been reproduced. I cannot say much for the construction of the play, but Mr. Halliday may perhaps be excused for wishing to get as much Dickens as he could into his piece; consequently the scene is perpetually changing, and we are rather overdone with carpenter-scenes—those clumsy devices which are now cold-shouldered and sneered at. There have been important alterations in the cast. I certainly prefer Mr. George Belmore to Mr. Emery, and perhaps his Peggotty is the finest thing Mr. Belmore has ever done. The passionate scene at the loss of the girl is a bit after Mr. Belmore's heart; and, I must say, I never saw such terrible grief with so little exaggeration or rant. The genial and passionate sides of the old man's character are the best delineated. I do not care so much for the melancholy and depressed scenes. Mr. David Fisher quite surprised the audience by his clever acting as Micawber. He was infinitely better than Mr. Rowe; far more the Micawber as I read him, and not half so extravagant as his predecessor, Miss Rachel Sanger as Little Em'ly was more tender and less artificial than Miss Patti Josephs. I have quite a different tale to tell about the Uriah Heep as acted by Mr. Elliott. This was positively bad, except in the make-up; and, to tell the truth, I do not belong to the modern school of critics who are so fascinated with artistic dressing that they allow acting to go to the wall. I am very pleased when an actor takes trouble with his "make-up," but I would really rather see him attend first to the art which gives him his name. To-night (Saturday) Mr. Reece's poetical extravaganza on La Motte Fouque's "Undine" will be produced at the Olympic on a scale of great magnificence: so I hear. These two plays, the one with sensational effects—shipwrecks, and so on—and the other with changing landscapes, will keep the stage carpenters well employed. It is to be hoped they will please the public in proportion.

I have been to see Offenbach's "La Pérolle," at the PRINCESS's, which I missed seeing in Paris. It is very pretty and delicate, as far as the music is concerned, and I find, what with burlesque and military bands, it all seems familiar to me. The story is weak, and the libretto not nearly so funny as those on which Offenbach has hitherto worked. Schneider is not so outrageous as usual. She does not dance a single can-can, and sings with as little vulgarity as her style will permit. But, oh! her diamonds! I never saw such a blaze in my life. I wonder if Mademoiselle Schneider keeps them in her pocket in the first act, when she does not use them, and takes them home in her brougham? If so, her life must be a perfect misery to her; and, if I were a lady, I, for one, would sooner wear paste—on the stage! M. Carrier has a good voice, but he is a coarse actor.

Mr. Frank A. Marshall is doing right good service, and showing his devotion to dramatic literature, by reading selections from Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, and annotating them as he goes on. He has an excellent voice; but, of course, is only a reader, not an elocutionist. He does not profess to compete with readers or entertainment givers; but, for the sheer love of the thing, asks the public, and notably the theatrical profession, to come and hear the best bits of the grand old Elizabethan poets. I was delighted with Mr. Marshall's "Lear"; and I hope to hear his "Hamlet," if all goes well. Mr. Marshall is an enthusiast; and, to tell the truth, a vast amount of good is done by enthusiasm in one way or another. I hope Mr. Marshall will go a step further (seeing how very interesting are his introductory remarks), and, having prepared an essay, read it, with appropriate passages to illustrate the text.

Next week Mr. Charles Reade's drama (a version of "The Courier of Lyons") at the GAIETY will be produced. Mr. Hermann Vezin has been specially engaged.

The dramatic performance at ST. GEORGE'S HALL by Sir Charles Young and other distinguished amateurs, ladies as well as gentlemen, which was recently postponed in consequence of serious illness in the families of two of the company, will take place on Wednesday, July 13. Mrs. Hermann Vezin has undertaken to play her part of Lady Montreville in Lord Lytton's drama of "The Rightful Heir." The performance is on behalf of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union.

## THE BIRKBECK INSTITUTION.

The London Mechanics' Institution, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, has been refitted, redecorated, and rechristened. As the Birkbeck Institution it will for the future be known. The late Dr. Birkbeck was its founder; hence its name. Like many

other institutions of the same class, scattered not only in the suburbs of London but in many of the provincial towns also, the Birkbeck has an elocution class. On Wednesday evening the members gave a dramatic entertainment, Mr. J. R. Planché's "Charles XII." and Mr. Maddison Morton's farce of "Woodcock's Little Game," being the pieces selected for performance. Mr. Planché's drama was divided into four acts, not, as might be supposed, to allow an opportunity for the arrangement of scenery, because at the Birkbeck they have none, but probably to assist the audience in imagining that "the scene was changed." Mr. Carter was perfectly satisfactory as Charles XII., Mr. Saunders was sufficiently melancholy as Major Vauberg, and Mr. F. Down made a jovial Adam Brock. Mr. E. Brown, a comic gentleman, who represented Triptolemus Muddlework, is apparently a great favourite. Whenever Mr. Brown spoke the audience laughed. The parts of Ulrica and Eugina were fairly acted by Misses Lewis and Beville. The latter lady sang "Rise, gentle moon, and light me to my lover." In a larger hall Miss Beville's voice would sound better. When Ulrica was requested to bring a taper, she immediately brought one, and with it a box of French matches like those in use at the present day. Amateurs can and should avoid the occurrence of such glaring anachronisms. It is a fact worth chronicling that although several of the gentlemen carried swords, only one ludicrous accident resulted therefrom. Charles XII., according to Mr. Planché, relates that for sixteen years his sword was seldom in its scabbard. It was sheathed when his representative spoke on Wednesday. A little later, preparatory to rushing to the battlefield, he endeavoured to draw it, but found his inability to do so; the weapon remained firmly fixed in its sheath. The King, fully equal to the emergency, seized a walking-stick, and made his exit flourishing that. The voice of the prompter was heard on two occasions only. The farce I did not stay to see.

## ELIHU BURRITT ON COURTS OF ARBITRATION.

You have all read of the construction of a very unique and remarkable tribunal in Egypt, immediately after the opening of the Suez Canal, and in consequence of that consummation. This is a kind of miniature High Court of Nations, to adjudicate upon cases of difficulty, or disturbance between individuals and interests in Egypt, pertaining to different nationalities. This Court is to consist of judges belonging to different nations. In composition, character, and object, it is a goodly-sized model of that High Court of Nations which the friends of peace have advocated so long for the settlement of international difficulties. Now, this court in Egypt, and all the great international works we have noticed, have been erected by the faith, the hope, the toil, and endeavour of individual men. These mighty enterprises for the wellbeing of mankind have been planned and wrought out by men in their individual capacity. Let us press this lesson home upon the ruling Powers of Christendom. If individuals have planned and done all this, if they are planning to do still larger things for the world, what a shame it is that the great Governments are not up and doing in this direction! If my feeble voice could reach them, I would say in their ears—"Look and see what international works individual men are doing for the good of the world. Look in the other direction upon the millions of your own subjects sinking into poverty, pauperism, ignorance, and crime, under the crushing weight of your armed peace system—a weight growing heavier and heavier in face of all these magnificent enterprises of individual endeavour to lighten the burden of the world. Is it not time for you to work?—to undo the heavy burdens which your war system has saddled upon the necks of all the toiling masses, and upon all the sweating industries of Christendom? If individuals can form such international partnerships of science, labour, and capital for such undertakings, cannot you enter into partnerships and construct international treaties of arbitration—treaties for proportionate and simultaneous disarmament? If individuals can originate such an international High Court of Appeal in Egypt, cannot you unite and institute a High Court of Nations, that shall not only make war impossible in Christendom, but shall make your armed peace system an anachronism, a folly, a crime, and a shame? Is it not time for you to be up and doing in the suddenly sight, and in the sudden earshot, of the moaning misery of depressed and hungry labour that Heaven sees and hears on all the green lands of Europe?" One cannot be over-cautious in the plan for lightening the heavy burden which this armed peace system puts upon the necks of the labouring classes everywhere. Through all the years that I have laboured for this cause I have been looking for the light of the bright morning of a better future for the working classes, by a removal of the burdens war lays on them above all men. For I have been a hard-working man most of my life; and now, in its evening twilight, I am not ashamed, but proud, to say it here, that no man on either side of the Atlantic has handled more different implements of manual labour than myself. Let this be my apology, if any be needed, for pleading with special earnestness for lightening from the necks of working men in all countries the heavy load which this preposterous war system in time of peace puts upon them.

## THE BIBLE AND THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES.)

SIR.—The "right and duty of private study of Scripture," asserted in yours of the 25th, cannot be too strongly recommended in those leading papers which, fortunately for the laity, now discuss the subject, which they will, perhaps, mainly contribute to settle, against assumptions of pietists and pretensions of clerics, whose unreasonable dogmas are chiefly the prevention of educational provisions. It is certainly a blot upon boasted English civilisation that such a national question and patriotic desire as education of the masses should be either impossible or difficult; and the religious dogmas which forbid union upon moral teaching cannot be otherwise than questionable formulas when they obstruct Bible lessons to the young. Logic, indeed, denies to man the adoption of phrases which only Deity could utter; and when, in the ordination-service, the words of the Saviour are complacently used, as if the privilege of co-authorship were unquestionable, and the formula, "Receive the Holy Ghost," is delivered in the same imperative mood as when originally, and but once, uttered, what wonder that the young, newly-ordained postulant should believe in a "power" asserted by his quondam superior, and thenceforth conceive himself to be spiritually gifted for any work of ritual, absolution, or sacerdotialism?

We have here the *sors strigi mali*—the source of all those plagues of priestly demonstration and pretension now so rampant and defying the cure of superstitions usages, by law imperfectly condemned, but which law only can prudently check and restrain. Revision of the Prayer Book is the remedy, and elimination of the few but weighty forms of words which are non-apostolic and unscriptural, which render Dissent and Nonconformity duties of outraged conscience, and which force even Churchmen into hostility, if separation, not schism. Revision of the Scripture translation might well stand over until the manual of devotion shall be put into accord with revelation, and an attempt made to reconcile jarring sects by agreement upon truths received by all present Protestant or Christian congregations. Then education will go on from the schoolmaster, no longer subservient to High Church dictation, nor constituting himself the authorised "sacerdotal of mysteries."

It has been urged by the youngest, but not least impressive or influential of our Bishops, that "the Catechism professes to teach either too much or too little," and a very doubtful gain to the Church of England is obtained by phrases which are not clear or precise, and which adults find difficulty in accepting or comprehending. Why, then, insist upon forms not tending to desired results, and why retain dogmas exciting denial? High Church has ever been blind to the consequences of its tenets. The Act of Uniformity, in 1662, provoked and forced Nonconformity in the best sons and daughters of the Church, and the way is backward towards conciliation and truth.

Dean Stanley's manly and Christian eulogy of Dickens's life-long pleading for the weak and unrepresented classes is, happily, but one instance of dignitaries' contribution to acknowledgment of timeliness of association for moral, educational, and religious work, heartily undertaken and harmoniously carried out. Editors, too, have this very Christian object largely in their traders' interest and profit. It is the duty of the patriotic, and will be the gain of the country. And so I conclude by appealing to the editor of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES for reception of a first letter from,

C. ROBERTSON (a Churchman).



ATTACK ON A PRIVATE GAMING-HOUSE IN PARIS: ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE AGENTS.

**SUPPRESSION OF A PARIS GAMING-HOUSE  
BY THE POLICE.**

In a previous Number we gave some account of the measures taken by M. Berillon, the Commissary of the French Police, for the suppression of a low gaming-house much frequented by students, and especially by young Germans and other foreigners

who had been sent to Paris to pursue their studies. Our Engravings this week reproduce the scene presented by the commissioner and his subordinates in the act of coming down upon another private "hell" of a more pretentious character.

This establishment, well known, as it would appear, to the same class of young men who seem so eagerly to swallow the bait held out for their destruction, was situated in apartments on the first

floor of a house, No. 41, Rue St. André des Arts; and, as it was anticipated that the lower doors were well guarded and watched, the police agents made arrangements for effecting an entrance through the upper windows of a communicating portion of the house at the corner of the Rue de l'Eperon.

On Tuesday, June 21, therefore, at five o'clock in the evening, a number of men, dressed like masons, in white blouses, were to



IRRUPTION OF THE OFFICERS AMONG THE GAMSTERS.

been approaching from different points, carrying with them a couple of ladders. In the twinkling of an eye these ladders were placed against the wall of the house, and the windows were opened for the admission of the attacking party.

The expedition was commanded by M. Berillon in person, accompanied by M. Bondeville, officer for the licensing of games; and so quickly was the entrance effected that the whole company of gamblers was surprised before they had time to conceal cards, dice, and roulette-tables. The doors were barricaded inside, so that the players were in full confidence; and so sudden was the blow that several of the persons present fainted like women. Of course all the implements of gaming were seized, and two arrests were made. The assembly was composed of well-known "Greeks," and their victims, principally youthful students, the habitual dupes of these gentry; and it is probable that a complete suppression will be attempted of all similar dens under the present vigorous organisation for their detection.

#### A LADY DOCTOR.

WHAT has been refused in England, where the rights of women are being constantly argued, has been granted in France, where the privileges of women have long ago been recognised. It is true that Miss Garrett, as an American lady, may have a claim that no Frenchman, whatever may be his sentiments on the subject, would care to dispute, at the risk of the "awful wigging" that might follow on the American side of the question. At all events, Miss Garrett has given ample proof of her qualifications to take a high degree in the practice and faculty of medicine, and has by her examination papers and an able treatise, "On the Cause and Cure of Migraine," succeeded in establishing her right to the title of doctor and her ability to practise as a physician. Indeed, so admirably has she succeeded

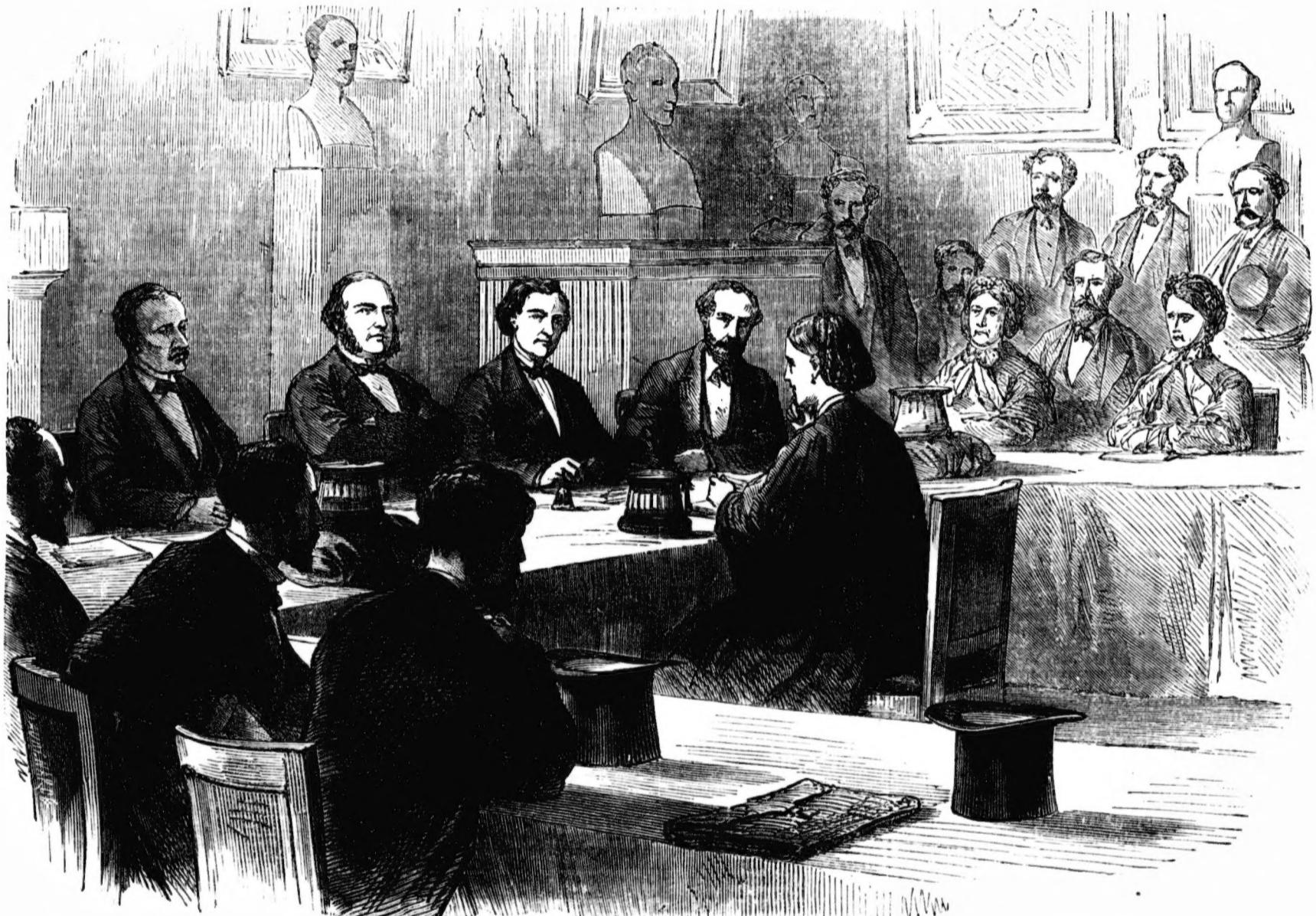
in vindicating the claims of her sex that the examiners, as well as the students who were present, made her installation a kind of triumph, not only to herself, but to the relatives who accompanied her on the occasion. Our Engraving represents the examination of the new Doctor of the French Faculty of Medicine for the degree which she so well adorns.

#### THE MAIDEN CRUISE OF THE CAPTAIN.

OUR new ocean-cruising turret-ship the Captain, commanded by Captain H. T. Burgoynes, V.C., put out to sea in earnest for the first time at the commencement of May. Directing her course at once to the Bay of Biscay, she experienced, in company with her sisters, the Monarch and the Volage, all weathers between a calm and a heavy gale during her bright but trying cruise, which extended from May 10 to June 6. On May 30 the gale veered from S.W. to N.W., blowing hard in the squalls, and was logged from seven to ten, the Captain being under close-reefed maintop-sail, reefed foresail, and foretopsail. Although, upon leaving the Channel this new monster of the deep had experienced strong south-west winds, with a heavy, confined sea, the gale of May 30 was her "maiden gale." She is the first ship built under Captain Cowper Coles's supervision, and in accordance with the principles which he has so long upheld. The problem which Captain Coles had for years set himself to solve is, how to build a turret-ship with low freeboard which shall be able to keep the ocean in all seasons, and to fight her guns in the heaviest weather. Dissatisfied with the principle of a high freeboard, under which the Monarch, designed by Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, was being built at Chatham, Captain Coles received carte blanche from the Admiralty to construct a vessel according to his own views and notions, in the famous ship-building yard of Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead. It is, of course,

too early to pronounce dogmatically as to the comparative merits of the Monarch and the Captain, when our experience of these two noble vessels is drawn from an observation of their behaviour during less than four weeks spent by them as companions at sea. But, in the opinion of those who were on board the Captain, the victory would lie with Captain Coles's vessel if these two mailed behemoths of the ocean fought it out to the bitter end with their four 25-ton turreted guns. In ordinary weather the Captain (as we who were on board her believe) would certainly be able to sink the mountainous Monarch. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Reed's vessel was magnificently handled during her late cruise in the Bay of Biscay by an experienced and harmonious crew, instructed by officers who thoroughly know and understand the peculiar idiosyncrasies of their favourite ship. The Captain, on the other hand, was manned by a new and inexperienced "crowd" of sailors, while the officers knew little or nothing of the characteristics of their floating home. No sailor needs to be told that ships require to be known and studied no less closely than a jockey watches and indulges the temper and whims of the horse which he bestrides. The reasons which make me give the preference to the Captain may be gathered from the following crude remarks as to her behaviour at sea.

Upon the boisterous morning of May 30 Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas M. C. Symonds, Commander of the Channel Squadron, showed his determination to put the fighting powers of the Captain to a severe but practical test. At nine a.m. signal was made from his flagship, the Minotaur, for the Captain to furl sail and fire her 25-ton guns with battering charges and shot. The Admiral kept close to her in the Minotaur, placing himself either on her bow-quarter or beam, so that he might closely watch her behaviour and firing. The ship was placed broadside on to the sea, and the guns were fired to windward, and then whirled round in every position with regard to the sea, the turret being trained



A LADY DOCTOR: EXAMINATION OF MISS GARRETT BY THE FACULTY OF PARIS.

by steam in all directions. Nothing could exceed the ease and precision with which the guns and turret were worked, nor was any inconvenience experienced in the turret from the influx of water. On a prior occasion—May 25—the Admiral ordered the Captain to get up steam for eleven knots and to follow him. She was then ordered to fire at a mark, while the Minotaur lay close at hand to watch the movement of the Captain's guns and turrets, and the direction of the shot. At this moment it was blowing hard, with a heavy sea, but not a whole gale. A target was dropped overboard, and when 1000 yards to windward of the Captain she commenced firing. The third 600-pounder shot demolished the target; upon which the Admiral made the signal, "Well done, Captain." Later in the day Sir Thomas Symonds placed the Captain in every conceivable position as regards the sea, training her turrets in every direction, firing repeatedly with blank cartridges, and scrutinising her attitude and behaviour with watchful vigilance. At the conclusion of the day he made signal, "Tell Captain Coles I am much pleased."

Thus far the Captain has proved herself a first-rate sea-boat under sail or steam, and has shown that, by reason of her remarkable steadiness at sea, she can fight her guns in any weather. Her behaviour in a sea way was highly spoken of, from the Admiral downwards, and her movement is described by many competent authorities as very graceful. Her trials under sail have only been with the Monarch, Inconstant, and Volage; but, inasmuch as one of her screws did not revolve freely, and the other, from some unknown cause, did not revolve at all when disconnected, she was at a great disadvantage, as she had to drag her screws through the water. Even with this impediment she had outstripped the Monarch—both ships beating under sail to windward—by a long distance, when the trial was put an end to, the maintopgallant mast of the Captain having been carried away. On another occasion the maintopsail yard and spanker-gaff were carried away. But the great advantage which the Captain possesses over other ironclads is, that she stays and wears beautifully, and is perfectly under command while driven by sail only. On one occasion she tacked when the Inconstant missed, and it is generally believed that, when her screws are so adjusted as to revolve freely when

disconnected, she will have the heels of any ironclad under sail. The broadside partisans were obliged from the first to acknowledge that the turret had a great superiority for protecting and fighting monster guns, but would never concede the possibility of building a seagoing cruiser with turrets. On the other hand, Captain Coles contended, so far back as thirteen years ago, that to limit his invention to coast defence only was tantamount to robbing the country of at least one half its value. The Captain is his first-born child, and, although there have been errors and miscalculations in her architectural design, and although her displacement tonnage is too small, she has already given evidence that "she walks the waters like a thing of life." The Captain and Monarch—both of them being, like every other fabric which is the work of human hands, full of imperfections—are seagoing cruisers, and no mistake. They are competent to carry their crews in comfort and safety to any part of the world, and to fight their guns under sail or steam in any weather. Both these ships owe their initiation to Captain Coles, although he repudiated the high freeboard of the Monarch before she had made much progress under Mr. Reed's skilful hand. Whatever may be their comparative merits, it will, I think, be universally conceded by sailors that they are the two most powerful fighting-ships in the world. The successful cruise of the Captain demands that full credit should be given, first, to the Board of Admiralty, which permitted her to be built in a private yard; secondly, to Captain Coles, whose fertile ingenuity and inexhaustible inventiveness have been admirably displayed in the distribution of her novel and intricate arrangements; and, thirdly, to Messrs. Laird Brothers, who had previously shown themselves to be the champion builders of turret-ships, and who, by constructing the Captain, have brought us much nearer to a right solution of the question, "What are our future turret-carrying seagoing cruisers to be like?" But, in addition, no small share of credit is due to Captain Burgoynes and his subordinate officers and crew. Captain Burgoynes assisted in superintending the Captain's fittings at Birkenhead for a year before she left the Mersey, and during her month of commission he and every other sailor in the ship worked with an unselfish energy and determination which were in the highest degree

meritorious. The Captain was commissioned at Portsmouth on May 1, and went to sea on the 10th, after undergoing inspection by Sir James Hope. That same night she fired her 25-ton guns, being in company with the Monarch and Volage. Sir Spencer Robinson, the Comptroller of the Navy, was on board the Monarch from May 10 until she arrived at Plymouth, on June 6. It will be readily believed that the Captain's powers were unsparingly tested during a cruise which placed her under the outward control of senior officers like Sir Thomas Symonds and Sir Spencer Robinson. Every evolution which it was possible to demand from her was rigorously exacted. Her officers and men were ceaselessly worked. Much coal was necessarily expended, and critics whose sympathies are not with the Captain point reproachfully at her prodigal consumption of fuel. But it seems to be forgotten that, in the introduction to his recent book, Mr. Reed himself insists that every new ship ought to pass at least three months at sea by herself, and free from outward control, before she is subjected to any competitive trials or before her actual merits can be adequately gauged. The Captain has won high laurels for herself in the estimation of her officers and crew, as a first-rate sea-boat, furnished with good and comfortable accommodation, perfectly ventilated, and, finally, as the most formidable fighting-machine that, in their opinion, was ever yet sent to sea.—*Letter of "An Eye-Witness," in the "Standard."*

#### THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE IN ITALY.

THE Italian Parliament has resolved to put down that white slave trade which has been for several generations a disgrace to Italy. The subject has been repeatedly brought before both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and has been at length formally taken up by the Government, and Signor Visconti-Venosta has presented to the two Chambers a bill with the view of putting an end to the discreditable traffic. The first really vigorous attempt to deal with the mischief was the circular of the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, which bears the date of Sept. 30, 1864, when General La Marmora was Foreign Minister, but which it is understood was the work of his predecessor, Visconti-

**Venosta.** The Ministerial law has been modified in a very stringent sense by a commission of the Senate. It subjects all individuals who shall cede, intrust, lend, or consign to natives or foreigners children of either sex under sixteen years, though their own children or wards, for the purpose of employing them as itinerant tumblers, jugglers, musicians, rope-dancers, bear or monkey leaders, mendicants, &c., to a punishment of from six days' to three months' imprisonment and a fine of from 50f. to 250f. The keepers and harbourers of such children, by the second article, are subjected to imprisonment for terms of from one to six months, and to fines from 100f. to 500f. Taking such children abroad involves imprisonment from three months to a year, and fines from 100f. to 500f. Whosoever in foreign State shall harbour such Italian children shall be punishable with imprisonment from one to two years, and with a fine of from 500f. to 1000f. the term of imprisonment extending, in case of ill-treatment, to three years. By the fifth article it is provided that the forcible abduction of children, when they are to be kept in Italy, shall involve from three to five years' imprisonment, and when they are to be sent abroad, from five to seven years' imprisonment. To these punishments are liable not only the actual perpetrators, but the instigators, aiders, and abettors of the crime—especially the parties who shall have furnished funds for its execution. Subsequent articles of the law provide that Italians, whether in the country or abroad, shall furnish to the local authorities in Italy and to the Italian Consuls in foreign countries regularly certified lists of the youths in their employment. It will be seen that this is a very stringent law; and, though it is easy enough to anticipate great difficulties in practice to its execution, especially in the part relating to foreign countries, it will doubtless do much to arrest the evil.

#### MUSIC.

THERE has been only one "first night" at Covent Garden during the week, when "*Un Ballo in Maschera*" was performed to a not very crowded audience. Verdi's opera keeps the stage rather in spite, than because, of public support, a result with which we are not disposed to quarrel, since there are in it movements of the highest beauty and dramatic interest. The public, however, have reason for indifference about the work. As a whole, it is weak and uninteresting, being so, in a special sense, to those who know how Auber has treated the same libretto in his "*Gustave*," which opera, let us add, ought to be heard in preference to that of the Italian composer. Amalia was represented in very forcible style by Mdlle. Titien, whose dramatic and vocal abilities the part exhibits excellently well. Her great effect was, of course, made in the third act, throughout the opening soliloquy of which, as well as during the scene with Riccardo, Renato, and chorus, Mdlle. Titien thoroughly realised the situation, and elicited unanimous applause. Madame Vanzini did fairly as the Page, and Mdlle. Scalchi did better as the Sorceress. The Duke was represented in the old manner (voice apart) by Signor Mario, whose acting afforded a great treat, and met with the warmest appreciation. There is no Duke like Mario even now; and we may well forgive vocal defects in consideration of an embodiment of the character which leaves absolutely nothing to desire. Signor Graziani played Renato, in which part he is familiar, if not excellent. Signor Tagliafico and Signor Capponi were conspirators who looked fit for their work, and who sang Verdi's characteristic music with sufficient energy. The general performance was not quite so good as it might have been with longer and more careful preparation.

At the time we write, the Drury Lane performance of "*Don Giovanni*" (on Thursday) has not come off; so that we have only to notice in very brief terms the first appearance of Madame Barbot in "*The Huguenots*," on Thursday week. Madame Barbot seems to have shared the notion common to most foreign artists that England is a refuge for those whose powers are "in the sere and yellow leaf." How else can we explain her coming to us with a voice quite worn out, and essaying a part some of the music of which she could not even attempt? That Madame Barbot has been a great artist we admit (her dramatic ability is still remarkable); but past successes abroad and present power as an actress hardly form a complete equipment for a new venture on the lyric stage, even in England. This fact the lady discovered; for, though she was leniently treated by the audience, her name disappeared from the bills after one performance. Madame Barbot will do good service by telling her friends everywhere that England is not always a resource for those who cannot command acceptance elsewhere. On Tuesday next Ambroise Thomas' "*Mignon*" will be produced, with Mdlle. Nilsson and Madame Volpini in the principal female characters. This important event of the season we shall notice in due course.

Mr. Henry Leslie's last concert of the summer series took place in St. James's Hall, on Monday, and attracted a large audience. As on former occasions, the principal artists connected with Drury Lane took part, as did Mr. Sims Reeves, and the conductor's admirable choir. Mdlle. Nilsson sang two sacred pieces—"Angels ever bright and fair," and "Let the bright seraphim," the latter of which was encored. How she renders both airs we have had to tell on previous occasions, and need only to remark that her delivery of "Let the bright seraphim" necessitated effort enough to suggest a doubt whether Mdlle. Nilsson does wisely in attempting Handelian works of the class. Her voice is too delicate for rough usage. In the second part Mdlle. Nilsson sang to perfection the "mad music" from "*Lucia*," and some of her national Swedish airs. Madame Trebelli, in Stradella's "*Se miei sospiri*," and Madame Sinico, in the solo of Mendelssohn's "*Hear my prayer*," gave much satisfaction; the former singing, also, "*Nobil Signor*," and the latter a "*Valse joyeuse*." Mr. Sims Reeves was content to repeat the often-repeated "Deeper and deeper still," "In native worth," and, taking the place of Mdlle. di Murasca in the second part, Blumenthal's "*Requital*." That he did entire justice to all three need hardly be asserted. Signor Foli contributed, among other things, a long and dreary solo from Schachner's "*Israel's Return*"; and the choir sang, with admirable effect, a choice selection of madrigals and part-songs.

On Wednesday the New Philharmonic Society closed its season with a "*Soirée Dramatique et Musicale*" in St. George's Hall. The whole affair was rather informal, approximating somewhat to the character of a social meeting, and therefore criticism may be hardly in place. We must, nevertheless, remark that what was done proved anything but worthy a great society. The first part consisted of a miscellaneous concert, in which artists took part whose claims to distinction are doubtful. Mdlle. Leon Duval comes, it is true, from the Paris Lyrique, Mdlle. Sanz from the Paris Italiens, and Mdlle. Orgeni from the Berlin Royal Opera; but they hardly sustain the credit of those famous establishments. Mdlle. Duval has a thoroughly French voice, shrill and unpleasant; Mdlle. Sanz has a contralto from which all softness and purity have been eliminated, if those qualities were ever possessed; and Mdlle. Orgeni is simply *passee*. The gentlemen matched the ladies. What Chevalier de Kontski is as a pianist everybody knows; the violin-playing of M. Telesinski was nothing remarkable; Herr Deck sang Meyerbeer's "*Monk*" with fine voice but in bad style; and an amateur, Mr. Peissier, made himself ridiculous by attempting the serenade of Mephisto, in "*Faust*." The second part consisted of Victor Massé's operetta, "*Les Noces de Jeannette*," a sufficiently pretty trifle, in which the characters were sustained by Mdlle. Enquist (Jeannette), M. Jules Lefort (Jean), Miss M. Scott (Le Petit Pierre), and Mr. D. Ryan (Thomas). We cannot say much in praise of a performance seriously injured by one of the artists singing out of tune from beginning to end, and by arrangements generally of a makeshift character. Nor did the audience appear greatly to enjoy what was set before them. Let us hope that the next soirée will be better.

During the week concerts have been given by Mr. Henry Holmes, Miss Percival, Miss Kate Gordon, Mr. R. Blagrove, and others, respecting which there is nothing of interest to be said.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### SALE OF THE LAST WORKS OF MACLISE.

MACLISE'S splendid Waterloo cartoon was on view in the gallery of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, during last week, and excited an immense amount of interest. This feeling culminated last Saturday on the occasion of the sale of this great masterpiece of the painter. The many artists and critics who came to do homage before this remarkable work had but one opinion as to its high merits—that it is simply the finest cartoon that modern art can boast. Many competent to speak compared it with the grand designs of Leonardo, Michael Angelo, and Raphael, and in point of elaborate finish in the drawing and beautiful work in the modelling every nicety of form that could give force and expression to the countenances, it resembles more the finest drawings of the old masters. It was universally admitted that the cartoon far surpassed the fresco as a realisation of the printer's conception. Such a work was in itself a school of art and an invaluable example for the Academy, who are now the possessors of it, having acquired it at the price of 300 gs., which by no means represents the value of the cartoon in an art point of view. When Mr. Woods, who acted on the occasion, said that the Royal Academy were the purchasers, the announcement was received with a hearty round of applause from the large audience. The cartoons for single figures in the frescoes of "*The Spirit of Chivalry*" and "*Alfred the Danish Camp*" sold for very moderate sums, varying from 5 gs. to 10 gs. Three most important and interesting drawings in black chalk appear to have been overlooked both by the friends of Maclise, who allowed them to appear simply as sketches under the nondescript titles of "*Troops Landing*," "*A General and his Staff*," "*Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury*," when the first named of these was evidently the finished drawing for one of the series of frescoes in the Royal Gallery of the Houses of Parliament, representing the storming of a fort by sailors landing from boats—probably one of Blake's actions. This drawing, which was as fine as some of Michael Angelo in the strong action of the figures, was knocked down to Mr. John Murray for the absurdly low price of 27 gs. The "*Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury*" went for 30 gs., and the "*General and Staff*" for 15 gs. The sketch-books, of which there were a great number, sold for from 5 gs. to 20 gs.; and one set of small designs for the figure of Britannia in the corner of the Bank notes, which were interesting as the work of so great a man, sold for 25 gs. The personal relics, such as studio furniture, easels, palettes, and costumes and armour, were eagerly bid for; and of these it was gratifying to see that the camphor wood box, containing the palettes and brushes which Maclise used while painting his great frescoes, was bought by Mr. Herbert, his eminent compeer, and one of the very few Academicians present at the sale. The numerous studies from the old masters sold for good prices, one admirable little sketch on millboard of Sir Joshua's "*Cymon and Iphigenia*" sold for 13 gs., and a capital study of the "*Blue Boy*," by Gainsborough, brought 26 gs. The Academy studies, the male figures in which were some of them very masterly, proved, however, only "*caviare*" to the dealers, and, we were sorry to see, were not very eagerly sought for by the few artists present. Of the pictures, the most important, the "*Desmond and Ormonde*," his last work, now hanging on the Academy walls, and, as Mr. Woods remarked, the only instance known of a picture being sold by auction under the circumstances, was knocked down to Mr. Maclean, the dealer, after a rather languid competition, for 500 gs. The "*Duncan's Last Sleep*," exhibited some years ago, fell to Mr. Cox, the dealer, for the very inadequate price of 191 gs. "*Macbeth and the Witches Over the Cauldron*," a large but unfinished work, sold for 66 gs. The "*Christmas in the Baron's Hall*" was, as we understood, bought in for 200 gs.

#### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE programme for the coming meeting at Wimbledon has just been issued, and a lengthy prize-list shows that the association looks for a full gathering of riflemen, "all comers" as well as volunteers. The Queen's prize heads the list, and this was to be shot for by volunteers only, each company throughout the kingdom being entitled to send two picked efficient representatives on a payment of £2 3s. There are two stages, the first to be shot over by all the representatives with the Enfield rifle—the distances being 200, 500, and 600 yards; five shots each distance. The best shot at those distances wins the silver medal of the association, the silver badge, and £60 in money, and, with the fifty-nine next best shots, is entitled to shoot the second stage for her Majesty's gift of £250. All after the first scorer in the first stage to the thirtieth receive the association badge and £15 in money; and the next thirty receive the badge and £10 each, these being the Queen's sixty for that year. Even the ninety next-best shots receive £3 each. The sixty shoot with Whitworth rifles, lent by the Government, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards; and besides the £250 the winner receives the gold medal and gold badge of the association. In connection with this prize competition, the association has commenced a series of battalion sweepstakes, each corps naming eight of its men shooting in the competition, and the entrance fee of £2 for each squad is to be given in three prizes for the highest squads. The Prince of Wales's prize of £100, in one prize, with a second £100 given by the association in twenty prizes, is to be competed for by the winners of the association bronze and silver medals since the last meeting at Wimbledon. The winners of these medals represent counties and colonies, and no fee is exacted in shooting for these prizes, as in most cases the counties have subscribed to the association. The distances are 200, 500, and 600 yards. The St. George's vase is the third great volunteer prize. There are fifty-nine other prizes, the second being a silver jewel and twenty dragon sovereigns, and the third a bronze cross and fifteen dragon sovereigns. This competition is held at 500 yards, five shots with the Enfield, and each representative pays half a guinea. The second stage is shot at 600 yards, still with the Enfield, and the sixty winners in the first stage only compete. The winner of the vase (which is held by the commanding officer of the winner's corps) receives for himself a cup, value £50. The international Enfield prizes are those shot for by the English, Irish, and Scotch twentines, and the "volunteer" list is further extended by the competitions of the Oxford and Cambridge corps for the Chancellor's challenge plate (given by the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Derby), the China challenge cup (given by volunteers in China for competition among home volunteers, and shot for in volley firing), the Martin's challenge cup, for marksmen; the "nursery" Enfield, for volunteers who have not won a prize at Wimbledon or any county meeting; and the Belgian challenge cup, value £100, given by the Chasseurs Eclaireurs of Brussels and the Belgians who visited Wimbledon in 1868, and also shot for in volley firing. There are also consolation prizes for those volunteers who, having competed, shall win nothing up to the last day of the shooting. The first of the "All-Comers" prizes is the Albert series, shot for with any rifle of a maximum weight of 10 lbs., and a minimum pull of trigger of 3 lbs. The distances are 200, 600, and 800 yards; the aggregate value given is £598, in two stages, and the entrance-fee is £3 3s. The prizes in the first stage amount to £498, and the winners for further encouragement shoot for a £100 cup at 1000 yards without entrance fee. The "*Alexandra*" is an Enfield prize, with 156 prizes in three distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards each, with an entrance fee of 11s. each range, or £1 8s. the three, and a cup of £50 value is shot for by the winners at 600 yards. The "Windmill" series is a similar series, only with a smaller entrance-fee and a smaller list. The association cups, the any-rifle nursery prizes, the ladies' prizes, the Carton shooting with "any" and Enfield rifles, the Army and Navy challenge cup, the Army prize, the Duke of Cambridge's breechloader, the Bass, the Henry Peck, the Earwig, and the Graphic prizes do not complete the

long list, for there are, besides, rifle Oaks and Derby, to which the Messrs. Elkington, the Queen's silversmiths, Mr. J. Bennett, Messrs. Ortner and Houle, and many other manufacturers, subscribe prizes in precious and other metals. The camp opens on July 9, and the shooting commences on the 11th.

#### OBITUARY.

**THE EARL OF HADDINGTON.**—The death of the Earl of Haddington occurred on Saturday. The late Earl was eldest son of the late Mr. George Baillie, of Jerviswode, and was born in 1802. He married, September, 1824, Georgiana, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Robert Markham. He succeeded to the Peerage in 1858, on the death of his cousin, Thos. Haddington, ninth Earl of Haddington. He was appointed a Lord in Waiting to the Queen in 1867, having previously, in 1859, been a representative peer for Scotland. His Lordship was for a time High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland—namely, from May, 1867, till the resignation of Lord Derby. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Roxburghshire in 1881, and of Haddingtonshire in 1885, and was a Deputy Lieutenant of Berwickshire. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry. He is succeeded in the family honours by his son George, Lord Binning, born July 26, 1827; and married in October, 1854, to Helen, second daughter of Sir John Warrenden, Bart., by Hon. Frances H. Arden, by whom there is issue.

**PROFESSOR SYME.**—Only a short time since we had to record the death of Sir James Y. Simpson, the most widely known, if not the most eminent, member of the medical profession in Scotland. Now the profession has to regret the loss of yet another of its most distinguished Scottish members. It has long been known that Mr. James Syme, the eminent surgeon, and late Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Edinburgh University, has been in a failing state of health. Recently he had suffered from several paralytic strokes; and not only was it known that his opinion of his own case was unfavourable—indeed, that he had no hope of even a partial restoration to health—but his immediate medical attendants also regarded the chance of his recovery as small. At the age of threescore years and ten, four successive paralytic strokes must be regarded as premonitory of but one result; and as it was known that he had been almost wholly unable to swallow food of any sort since his last attack, his medical brethren were not unprepared to hear of a fatal termination to his illness. They had, in fact, for several days past had no hope of his recovery. He died on Sunday night. He was born in Kincross-shire, in 1809, and studied medicine in Edinburgh. He was a pupil of Liston. In Edinburgh he early became eminent for his skill in anatomy, and he was regarded as one of the most successful medical lecturers of the day. He was appointed to the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh shortly after having published his excellent treatise on "*The Excision of Diseased Joints*." He was for a brief time Professor of Surgery in the University of London, but eventually resumed the chair of Clinical Surgery in Edinburgh. His contributions to medical literature have been valuable and voluminous. Besides the work named above, he wrote "*Contributions to Pathology and the Practice of Surgery*" in 1847, the "*Principles of Surgery*" in 1856, "*Observations on Clinical Surgery*" in 1862, and a treatise on the "*Excision of the Scapula*, in 1864. He has also written a number of works devoted to the elucidation of some of the abstruser branches of surgical inquiry. He deservedly held high rank in the opinion of his medical brethren, for the thoughtful care with which he studied all questions connected with the practical details of surgery. Many modes of operation which had fallen into desuetude were revived by him, with such modifications as rendered them available to the modern practitioner. He also devised many new modes of operation; and, both in this country and on the Continent, his suggestions were, in the majority of instances, accepted with approval by his medical brethren. Although death found him in the fulness of years, and not at a period, as in the case of Sir James Simpson, when the profession had every reason to hope for a long series of labours at his hands, yet his demise cannot but be regarded as a serious loss to medical science.

**SIR J. CLARK, M.D., PHYSICIAN TO THE QUEEN.**—Sir James Clark, Bart., M.D., K.C.B., F.R.S., Chief Physician to her Majesty the Queen, died, on Wednesday, at Bagshot Park, Surrey. The deceased Baronet was born in Banffshire, in 1788, and was the son of a farmer. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen; and completed his medical studies at Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of M.D. Having passed some years in the service of the Royal Navy, he, in 1820, settled as a physician in Rome. Six years afterwards he returned to England, and practised in London; and he was soon afterwards appointed physician to the late King of the Belgians, and to the same post to the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria, on the death of Dr. Maton. Her Majesty, on her accession, made him her first physician, and conferred upon him a Baronetcy. He was also physician in ordinary to the late Prince Consort. The deceased was the author of works on climate and on consumption, and was a member of the senate of the University of London. He was much respected by her Majesty, who paid him a personal visit on Tuesday.

**M. ARMAND BARBES.**—The death at the Hague, on Sunday, of Armand Barbès, the French republican, is announced. He was born Sept. 18, 1809, and more than a quarter of his life was passed in prison, and more than another quarter in exile. During the reign of Louis Philippe he was sentenced to death for a revolutionary rising, in which he took the leading part, and in which an officer of the army was killed, but the sentence was afterwards commuted into imprisonment for life. Upon the establishment of the Republic in 1848 he was set free, and elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. In April, 1849, he was transported for life on the charge of attempting to overthrow the Republican Government; but in 1854, owing to the publication of a private letter he had written expressing sympathy with France in her struggle against Russia, he was set at liberty by the Emperor Napoleon. Barbès refused this pardon and went to Paris, in order that he might be again imprisoned. Being left free, he voluntarily went into exile, where he has now died at the age of sixty-one years.

#### SEWAGE CROPS.

THE local authorities of Blackburn, in Yorkshire, and Reading, in Berkshire, are endeavouring in each instance to obtain Parliamentary powers for utilising their sewage by irrigation. The two bills have passed through the Commons, but are now being stoutly contested in the Lords, it being objected that land irrigated by sewage emits unwholesome effluvia, and that a less objectionable method is available by means of the A B C process, or by an improved form of filtration. A vast array of scientific evidence has been adduced, and very conflicting views have been expressed. On Monday a practical proof was afforded to the Private Bill Committee in the Reading case of the agricultural value of sewage irrigation. On Mr. W. Hope being called as a witness in support of the bill, that gentleman produced a number of samples of crops reared by the application of town sewage. From the Lodge Farm, at Barking, fertilised by the sewage of the metropolis, came a fine specimen of wheat, the stalks about 5 ft. high, and with ears of great length, the whole characterised by a healthy and vigorous green colour. The wheat in question was stated to be the last in a series of four consecutive crops of the same cereal. A quantity of very fine strawberries also made their appearance, and, notwithstanding the circumstances of their growth, seemed to be universally acceptable, even including the learned counsel opposed to the bill. From the Lodge Farm there likewise came a large and fruitful currant-bush, which gave to the committee-room a singularly rural aspect. This bush was said to be a fair sample of hundreds growing at the same spot. In addition were specimens of fruits and flowers from Bretton's Farm, fertilised with the sewage of Romford. The fragrance of

a splendid bouquet of roses seemed to be much appreciated by Lord Lifford and his colleagues; and interest was excited by the display of lettuces, carrots, spinach, peas, and Italian rye-grass. Such ocular evidence of the value of sewage irrigation may be supposed to have had its effect on the mind of the Committee, and may, possibly, help their Lordships in forming their decision. From the evidence of Professor Frankland it appeared that a second report from the Rivers Pollution Commissioners will appear in the course of a few days, and this report will give a more decided preference to sewage irrigation than the one preceding it. The opponents of sewage irrigation, we may add, are making the most of Dr. Cobbold's views as to the transmission of parasites into the human system by the use of liquid sewage as a fertiliser for the land. One scientific witness professed to be so afraid of sewage contamination that he utterly forbade the use of watercresses in his household. In some cases landowners and others objected to sewage irrigation in their neighbourhood through fear of malaria. Mr. Rawlinson, the Government engineer, in giving evidence on this point, argued that the objection to a sewage farm was very much in the nature of a "sentimental grievance," and would give way before the test of sober experience.—*Standard.*

## POLICE.

A "MORAL" REVOLUTIONIST.—At Clerkenwell, on Monday, Moritz Peyer, aged fifty-three, described as a jeweller, of 1, Buckle-street, Whitechapel, was brought up on a warrant, and charged with unlawfully threatening to shoot William Reimers, detective sergeant of Scotland-yard, and five other persons, at Clerkenwell-green. From the evidence of Detectives Wakefield and Allday, of the G division, it appeared that on Sunday, the 19th ult., they were on duty at Clerkenwell-green attending a meeting of the members of the Land and Labour League, and when the speakers on that subject had finished the defendant jumped on to the steps of the platform in a very excited manner, and began haranguing the assembled multitude. Putting his hands about his neck as if he had a rope round it, he said, "Gentlemen, you see I am not dead yet. I am just come out from six months' imprisonment, where I was sent from Newgate. There is a police sergeant of the name of Reimers in the detective force at Scotland-yard, whom I will serve out. He came down to the City and swore before the magistrates that I was mad. He swore false evidence against me. I have got a pistol, and I will do for him. I will show it to him, and I will shoot him. I will die for him. There are four other persons to whom I will die for." He made use of these alarming expressions, and then he was questioned by a gentleman, and in answer to him he said he was a Red Republican and a determined revolutionist, and that he would do for Sergeant Reimers. After that he said it was dinner-time, or near dinner-time, and if anyone wanted to invite him to take dinner with him he would at once go. Someone did take him, and he left with that person. The defendant, though excited, was perfectly sober. He was taken into custody on Sunday morning last. The defendant said he had no questions to ask, for the witnesses did not understand what he had said. They had not brains enough. It was a moral—an educational revolution he meant, and not a bloody one. He did not mean the pulling up of paving stones, but the removal of bad and low habits among the poorer classes. The complainant stated that, from what he knew of the defendant's past life, he really was afraid that the defendant would carry his threat into execution, or would otherwise do him some grievous bodily harm. Mr. Cooke remanded the prisoner to the House of Detention, and gave directions that he should be examined by the surgeon of that prison.

OMNIBUS LOITERING.—Thirty omnibus drivers and conductors, principally in the service of the London General Omnibus Company, were on Monday summoned before the Lord Mayor for having improperly caused delay on their respective journeys by plying for hire in front of the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor fined twenty-seven of the defendants 10s. each, and ordered their licenses to be endorsed. In two other cases penalties of 4s. 6d. were enforced.

THE KNIFE.—Several cases involving the use of the knife were heard in the metropolitan police courts on Monday. At Westminster, James Clarke was committed for trial for having stabbed John Smithson in the kitchen of the Cremona Hotel. At Hampstead, a labourer named Chad was sent for trial on a charge of having feloniously wounded a policeman. At Southwark, a similar course was taken in the case of Patrick Hennessy, who was in custody for having stabbed one Charles Culnahan, and inflicted such injuries as placed his life in jeopardy for some days. At the same court, a powerful man named Regan was committed for trial for having inflicted grievous bodily harm upon a woman whom he had followed to her lodgings.

ACTION FOR SLANDER.—In the Queen's Bench, on Thursday week, an action for slander, "Robinson v. Smith," was heard. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Peter Robinson is the well-known silkmacher, of Oxford-street, and he brought this action against Mr. Thomas Smith, of Ashby-street, Clerkenwell, jeweller, to recover damages for a series of slanders spoken by the defendant of the plaintiff, in the way of his business. The slanders were to the effect that the plaintiff was in sinking circumstances, and that he had made composition with his creditors. The circulation of these observations was traced to the defendant, who now desired to apologise for them in the amplest manner and to submit to a verdict against him with costs. This was agreed to, the Lord Chief Justice observing that the defendant ought to congratulate himself upon having fallen into such considerate hands. Verdict accordingly.

JURYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.—The *Times* publishes this week more complaints from jurymen. Considering that the defects in the system upon which juries are summoned are patent to judges, lawyers, and the public; that a special Commission has reported on the means by which the present system should be amended; that there is

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